FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

3 FEBRUARY 1986

Jordan-PLO

Jordan informed Washington of its "great disappointment and indignation" over the U.S. decision to postpone indefinitely an arms deal with Jordan, Radio Monte Carlo reported. The Jordanian ambassador to Washington told the radio that Jordan was surprised by the U.S. unwillingness to defend the deal in spite of "explicit promises" to provide weapons, adding that Jordan will use "all means and methods" to obtain the weapons "from any source."

Meanwhile, Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev invited King Husayn to Moscow, AFP disclosed citing Jordanian sources. The king will hold talks with Egyptian President Husni Mubarak in Cairo "at the beginning of next week," MENA reported citing the 31 January edition of Egypt's *AKHBAR AL-YAWM*. Mubarak and Husayn are to discuss the "remaining obstacles" to PLO participation in an international peace conference, the report added. In another development, Syrian President Hafiz al-asad is expected to visit jordan this week, Jordanian sources told the UAE's *AL-BAYAN*, according to QNA.

In Amman, a senior Jordanian official blamed the deadlock in the Jordanian-PLO talks on the U.S. insistence that the PLO accept UN Resolutions 242 and 338 without a U.S. endorsement of Palestinian self-determination, the *JORDAN TIMES* reported. PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat earlier informed King Husayn that he has "totally and finally" refused to recognize the resolutions, a Palestinian source told AFP. 'Arafat had been encouraged to reject the resolutions by the USSR in exchange for a Soviet promise to work toward reconciling Palestinian factions, an Arab diplomatic source in Amman had previously told Radio Monte Carlo. AFP also cited Jordanian sources as saying that Jordan is not considering establishing a joint delegation for peace talks that would include non-PLO Palestinians and is continuing to refuse to hold separate negotiations with Israel.

Israel

The assessment in Jerusalem is that prospects for an early breakthrough to peace negotiations with Jordan have receded following Prime Minister Shim'on Peres' talks in europe with U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy, *THE JERUSALEM POST* reported 3 February. At the 2 February cabinet meeting, Peres proposed that political discussion on the peace process be delayed until it becomes clear what Jordan and Syria want, Jerusalem radio disclosed. As for relations with Egypt, IDF radio announced that the Inner Cabinet will convene shortly to discuss the forthcoming visit to Cairo by israeli Officials Avraham Tamir and David Kimche. Tamir had told Peres of the need for such a discussion to define the team's authority and avoid internal disputes during or after the negotiations, the radio noted.

Egypt

President Husni Mubarak lambasted "irresponsible behavior" by "the advocates of lies and agitation" during a 2 February speech broadcast by Cairo radio, asserting that recent "deviations and violations" have become a great danger to progress. He denied rumors of impending changes in the role of the public and private sectors and dismissed allegations that the prime minister's illness is "political."

PDRY

Acting PDRY chairman Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas commented on relations with the United States during a 31 January news conference reported by Aden radio, stating that the PDRY will welcome relations with the United States if and when the latter "respects its relations with our peoples, respects our sovereignty and independence, and adopts a just stand regarding our causes." As for the Gulf states, he said the PDRY will act to continue to normalize relations with Oman and to develop its relations with Saudi Arabia and the other GCC countries. In another development, PDRY agricultural officials met the economic counsellor at the Soviet Embassy 1 February to discuss economic issues including the return of Soviet agricultural experts, according to Aden radio.

On the military situation, a DFLP official in Aden said the situation is "stable" throughout the PDRY, disclosing that Abyan Governorate fell to forces of the new government without heavy fighting, the UAE's *AL-KHALIJ* reported.

Libya

The end of the U.S. maneuvers off the Libyan coast demonstrates "the failure of the U.S. policy of force and arrogance" and confirms the libyan people's "mastery" over the Gulf of Sidra, JANA's political commentator asserted. As for the U.S. economic measures, voice of Greater Arab Homeland Radio reported that Polish companies have expressed readiness to replace U.S. companies that decide to withdraw from Libya.

Meanwhile, delegations arrived in Tripoli over the weekend to attend forthcoming meetings of the "Pan-Arab command for leading the revolutionary forces in the Arab homeland," according to JANA. Those arriving included Syrian Ba'th Party assistant Secretary General 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, PFLP leader George Habash, PFLP-GC leader Ahmad Jibril, and Fatah "Provisional command" chief Colonel Sa'id Musa.

Lebanon

Nabih Birri, Walid Junblatt, and Elie Hubayqah discussed developments since the signing of the tripartite agreement during a 2 February meeting with Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim

Khaddam in Damascus, Beirut radio reported. The results of Khaddam's talks with the delegation of independent Maronite deputies the previous day were also reviewed. Butrus Harb, one of the Maronite deputies who met with Khaddam, stated in remarks reported by Voice of Lebanon radio that the Syrians do not favor a military solution and seek to promote dialogue and reconciliation.

As for the security situation, the clandestine Voice of the Mountain radio claimed that two explosions in East Beirut 2 February were directed against Phalangist Party centers. Reports by Voice of Lebanon radio, however, linked the explosions to a dispute between rival Armenian factions. In West Beirut, the Amal Movement and the Palestine National Salvation Front agreed on a plan to restore peace at the Shatila camp, where 12 people were killed and about 40 were wounded in recent Amal-Palestinian fighting, according to AFP. In a related development, the Voice of Lebanon reported that a military adviser to Yasir 'Arafat has arrived in Beirut to hold talks with Palestinian officials on ways to strengthen the Palestinian military position.

Meanwhile, two hitherto unknown groups — the "Green Brigades" and the "Fighting Revolutionary Cells" — claimed responsibility for kidnapping a South Korean diplomat in West Beirut 31 January, AFP disclosed.

Iran-Iraq War

Iraqi planes attacked Khark Island and a large maritime target near the Iranian coast, hit the Ganaveh oil pipeline intersection, and flew 224 combat missions 2 February, according to Iraqi military statements broadcast by Voice of the Masses radio. An Iraqi military spokesman cited by INA denied an Iranian claim that Iraq had fired chemical bombs into the Khorramshahr area. Meanwhile, the Iranian Oil Ministry denied an Iraqi claim that the Khark Island oil installations have been destroyed, maintaining that Iran's decision to halve its oil exports was made "solely to defend the price of oil," IRNA reported.

Iran-USSR

USSR First Deputy Foreign Minister Georgiy Korniyenko and acting Foreign Minister 'Ali Mohammad Besharati discussed ways to expand the two countries' relations in a meeting in Tehran 2 February, IRNA reported. Korniyenko had arrived earlier the same day and met with Oil Minister Gholam Reza Aqazadeh, the report added. IRNA said Soviet-Iranian economic relations are presently good, noting that the possibility of Iran resuming natural gas exports to the USSR was expected to be raised in the discussions.

Sudan

Sudan and Ethiopia have agreed to formulate a joint strategy aimed at resolving bilateral problems through dialogue, Foreign Minister Ibrahim Taha Ayyub announced 30 January in remarks reported by SUNA. He linked this development with Sudanese leader General Siwar al-Dhahab's recent meeting with Ethiopian President Mengistu Haile Mariam in Djibouti, noting that their talks focused on the problems of southern Sudan and Eritrea. Sudan considers Eritrea an indivisible part of Ethiopia, Ayyub added, and it rejects the Eritrean separatist movement.

As for relations with the new regime in Uganda, Foreign Minister Ayyub said Sudan will not permit former Ugandan leader General Tito Okello to use Sudanese territory as a base for activity against the government in Kampala. Okello had arrived in southern Sudan 29 January, according to SUNA.

In an internal development, SUNA reported that 16 people were killed and 83 others were injured in armed clashes between rival tribes in the Port Sudan area over the weekend.

Tunisia

The pro-government faction of the Tunisian General Labor Federation (UGTT) is currently occupying all UGTT offices, Paris radio disclosed 1 February. Tunis radio reported earlier that the UGTT "administrative committee" met at the UGTT headquarters in Tunis 29 January and decided to withdraw recognition of the UGTT Executive Bureau.

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USSR Encouraged 'Arafat To Reject 242, 338

JN311413 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic
1400 GMT 31 Jan 86

[Text] Following the failure of the Jordanian-Palestinian talks, an Arab diplomatic source in Amman said that the Soviet Union encouraged Yasir 'Arafat to reject UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 in exchange for a Soviet promise to contribute to effecting a reconciliation among the various Palestinian factions.

It may be pointed out that PLO recognition of the above two resolutions is one of Washington's conditions for holding dialogue with the PLO.

Qaddumi Reiterates Rejection of 242, 338

JN011731 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1648 GMT 1 Feb 86

[Text] Brother Abu al-Lutf [Faruq Qaddumi], head of the PLO political department, has reiterated the PLO's rejection of UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338. In a statement published in Lebanon today, brother Abu al-Lutf said it is impossible to recognize these two resolutions as long as they ignore the Palestinian people's inalienable rights.

Brother Abu al-Lutf criticized the U.S. attempts to obliterate the Palestinian identity and destroy the PLO through its call for more PLO concessions.

UAE Paper Interviews DFLP Official in Kuwait

GF310740 Al-Shariqah AL-KHALIJ in Arabic
30 Jan 86 p13

[Interview with Yasi 'abd Rabbuh, assistant secretary general of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, by unidentified *AL-KHALIJ* correspondent in Kuwait — date not given]

[Excerpts] [Correspondent] The PLO has called for opening the borders of Arab confrontation countries to guerilla action. What is your view on this?

[Yasir 'abd Rubbuh] No regime will respond willingly to calls for opening its borders. The policies of some regimes have even been against the PLO over the past years. The fanning of the flames of civil war in Lebanon against Palestinian presence there was designed to close all borders to guerilla action. There is one way to strengthen the PLO role outside the occupied territories and its struggle on all levels, and that is by strengthening its ranks through the restoration of national unity. With this unity we can open new avenues for Palestinian struggle, whatever the pressures and attitudes of the regimes, through more keenness to develop the struggle inside the occupied territories, to strengthen the role of the nationalist movement and the institutions of the masses there, and to transfer the armed struggle mainly to the occupied territories. This seems possible and more effective as experience throughout the past months has shown by the escalation of armed operations.

The PLO leadership must adopt firm stands toward the interventions taking place in the occupied territories to weaken the role of the nationalist forces and institutions. We had hoped that the voice of the PLO leadership would be raised against the dismissal of Bassam al-Shak'ah [former mayor of Nabulus] and the appointment of a new municipal council which collaborates with the civil administration in the occupied territories. Had this voice been firmly raised, the persons who formed the new council would not have dared to take such a step.

We reject all calls of despair and defeat which say that the Palestinian revolution has lost all the potentials to continue the struggle. The developments in the occupied territories and the rise of all forms of struggle despite suppression and iron-fisted policies prove that difficult circumstances have not been a serious obstacle to developing this struggle. Singing the praises of the struggle and its glories, and praising heroism as some leaderships and writers do, are not important. What is important is the adoption of a policy and tangible arrangements to strengthen this struggle and protect it. This can be realized by abandoning the path of illusions concerning a U.S. solution, by silencing those voices which call for a U.S. solution inside the occupied territories and which at the same time say that they are attached to the PLO leadership and express its stands, by working to protect the mass and nationalist institutions and strengthen their ranks and unity, and by directing the funds allocated to support steadfastness toward strengthening these institutions instead of utilizing such funds in favor of institutions and personalities belonging to the capitulation trend. The potentials of the struggle inside are gigantic.

[Correspondent] Some circles have spoken of talk about the formation of a government in exile. What is your attitude toward this?

['Abd Rabbuh] There are serious suggestions regarding the formation of a government in exile by some Arab capitals. Also, there are calls and consultations under way to appoint Brother Khalid al-Hasan as leader of the PLO. Disregarding personalities, our opinion and stand toward Brother Khalid al-Hasan or any other person are that we refuse the appointment of leaders for the Palestinian people by any Arab regime even if this leader is a new "Ho Chi Minh." The one who appoints is the one who dismisses or deposes. In this case, the leadership of the Palestinian people will become a mere front or puppet moved by the interests of the various Arab regimes. The party which decides who leads the Palestinian people is the Palestinian people and their nationalist institutions through the PLO. We are the ones who depose or keep any leadership. Our criteria for this are the patriotic political stand and commitment to the patriotic program and to the resolutions of the PNC, not to any factional or personal consideration or to calculations in favor of this or that regime. By this, we do not defend the attitudes of Brother Yasir 'Arafat, but we defend the independence of our patriotic movement, our revolution, and our natural right to handle the internal divisions and disputes within the PLO according to the interests of our people, and not according to any other interests. Those who decide whether or not 'Arafat remains as leader of the PLO are the nationalist Palestinian factions and the PLO institutions which everybody has contributed to, especially the PNC in its 16th session in Algeria.

The call for establishing a government in exile is designed to find a substitute for the PLO, to open a further crack in Palestinian unity, and to drive such a government to recognize Resolution 242 — to liquidate the Palestinian cause at the hands of Palestinian tools, and to strike at the Palestinian cause. Therefore, we totally reject such a call.

DFLP Official Comments on Situation in PDRY

GF012035 Al-Shariqah AL-KHALIJ in Arabic
1 Feb 86 pp 1, 21

[Aden dispatch]

[Text] A Palestinian official working in Aden has stated that life in Aden is normal and that since the situation was settled on 23 January there has been no opening of fire. He added: Transport and people's movements are normal and most shops have reopened. Abu Firas, representative of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine [DFLP] in Aden, stated that he has confirmed information that the situation in all parts of the PDRY, including the border regions, is stable. He added: "the last battle was decided last Monday [27 Jan] in (Mukayras) which belongs to the Abyan Governorate and is situated near the northern part of Yemen."

The representative of the DFLP — which has had deep-rooted and historic relations with the PDRY regime — said that he "observed that the Abyan Governorate did not fight." He added: "its people did not fight the military force which entered the governorate peacefully — to a large extent. The view adopted by the people of Abyan — the hometown of leader 'ali Nasir Muhammad — played a large role in spreading the reconciliation spirit among all. Everyone was expecting fierce battles there. However, they did not take place. I can say that the expiation currently prevalent among the Yemenis began in Abyan."

The Palestinian official expressed his view that the pressing task of the new leadership in Aden is to nurse the deep wounds caused by the events. He said: No one has been able to assess the casualties. Everyone has been affected — albeit at different levels. He added: "the conflict cannot continue according to whether this side's wounds are greater than the other's." He said: "the YSP Political Bureau is currently engaged in allocating government and party tasks in light of the results of the recent developments. Preparations are under way for extensive meetings. Invitations have been extended to all of the YSP Central Committee members to participate in its imminent next meeting — irrespective of whether they belong to this current or that.

On the work of the mediation committee, of which he was a member during the fighting, Abu Firas said: "things were happening fast. We formed a committee which included members from both sides and myself. This committee worked to prevent the battles from spreading outside where they broke out and contain the fighting. The committee achieved modest success including the neutralization of the crowded Crator region which remained free from battles. However, the situation developed at a faster rate than the committee could cope with. After the situation was militarily settled, the committee's work ended. The committee was in permanent session from 15 to 23 January. One of the committee's tasks was to facilitate the evacuation fo the foreigners wishing to leave Aden."

Abu Firas noted the existence of official and public anxiety over outside reports on the possibility of foreign intervention. He said: "even if the Yemeni differences reach the level of bloody conflicts, their nature is such that they would confront any outside interference with determination."

Arab League Recommends Moves Against Spain

LD311536 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic
1418 GMT 31 Jan 86

[Text] Tunis, 31 Jan (KUNA) — The Arab League Council today recommended to member-countries to lower diplomatic representation between the Arab countries and the Spanish Kingdom, to reduce the volume of Arab commercial exchanges with Spanish institutions, and to halt new Arab investments in Spain.

AT the end of its emergency session, which commenced last night in the Tunisian capital to study the American threats and measures against Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and the Spanish recognition of the Zionist entity, the Council renewed "its regrets over and condemnation of the resolution of the Spanish Government to establish diplomatic relations with the Zionist entity." The session considers that "the Spanish Government resolution has harmed Arab-Spanish relations and did not take into consideration Arab feelings and joint interests."

The council pointed out "that the Spanish Government adopted this resolution despite Israel's continued occupation of Arab territories and its denial of the proven national rights of the Palestinian Arab people. The mentioned resolution also comes after the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and its continued occupation of parts of Lebanese territories. It also comes after the treacherous aggression committed by the Zionist entity against the Tunisian Republic and at a time during which they entity continues to threaten a number of Countries and to escalate its oppressive and terrorist practices and violations of the sanctity of the holy places in Jerusalem and the other occupied Arab territories."

It points out "the Spanish Government resolution is a reward to the aggressor for his aggression, and it contributes to lifting the international isolation of the Zionist entity and to encouraging it to continue its aggressive and expansionist policies."

The council decided not to announce its recommendations concerning lowering diplomatic representation, reducing the volume of commercial exchanges, and stopping new Arab investments in Spain until the replies of the member countries in this concern reach the Arab League General Secretariat.

In today's session the council discussed the issue of yesterday's U.S. "veto" in the UN Security Council against the resolution concerning Zionist violations against the Al-Aqsa' Mosque in Jerusalem. It decided to commission Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi to issue a statement concerning this issue.

It is expected that Mr Klibi will issue a statement this afternoon.

Condemns U.S.Stance at UN

LD311925 Kuwait KUNA in English
1813 GMT 31 Jan 86

[Text] Tunis, Jan 31 (KUNA) — The Arab League Council Friday strongly condemned the U.S. hostile stance at the International Security Council by voting against a draft resolution denouncing Israeli desecration of the sanctity of the Holy City of Jerusalem and sacred shrines there topped by AL-Aqsa Mosque.

The Arab League secretary General Chedli Klibi added in a statement issued upon assignment of the League's council "the American hostile stance is in continuation of the U.S. biased stance in favor of Israel against the Arab nation and an encouragement to the Zionist enemy to go ahead with its illegitimate practices and violation of international doctrines and charters including the Geneva Convention."

Klibi, on behalf of the council, hailed "the heroic resistance of the Jerusalem inhabitants in face of the Israeli repressive measures while condemning the Israeli criminal acts against the city and Al-Aqsa Mosque and other religious shrines which contradict all international laws."

The secretary general reflected the council's appreciation over the positive stands of several countries in the Security Council who voted for the resolutions and appealed to world countries, international and regional organizations to shoulder their responsibility and exert utmost efforts to end these practices and support the heroic steadfastness of the Jerusalem inhabitants.

Klibi explained that the council took note of the Al-Qods (Jerusalem) Committee deliberations held recently in Morocco at the ministerial level during which the ministers stressed the Islamic countries' total support to struggle of the Jerusalem and occupied Arab territories inhabitants against the Israeli enemy" [quote marks as received].

Egypt Reaffirms Support for Sahara Referendum

PM291503 Casablanca LE MATIN DU SAHARA in French
25 Jan 86 p 2

[Unattributed report: "Egypt Reaffirms its Support for Morocco's Territorial Unity"]

[Text] Egypt is anxious to reaffirm that it is in favor of Morocco's territorial unity and that the holding of a referendum is the most appropriate solution to the Saharan question, Egyptian Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid said.

In an interview with MAP, the Egyptian foreign minister said that his country "fully understands the Moroccan position on direct negotiations "and hopes it will be possible to find a peaceful solution to the dispute.

But,"at the present stage we are anxious to clearly reaffirm our support for Morocco's territorial unity," Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid stressed.

The Egyptian foreign minister also said that Egypt has not recognized the so-called "Saharan Republic," and specified that "the presence of a 'Polisario' delegation at the conference of African information ministers in Cairo in November 1985 was in the framework of relations with Egypt."[as published]

With regard to the visit he has just made to Morocco, during which he was received by His Majesty King Hassan II and by Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Abdellatif Filali, the Egyptian deputy prime minister and foreign minister stressed the strength of relations between Morocco and Egypt and the spirit of understanding and mutual respect between the two countries.

Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid also said that he handed His Majesty King Hassan II a message from Egyptian President Husni Mubarak. This message, he concluded, deals with questions of common interest and reaffirms the excellent nature of Moroccan-Egyptian Relations.

Pan-Arab Command Members Arrive for Talks

LD010834 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland
in Arabic 0215 GMT 1 Feb 86

[Text] Members of the Pan-Arab Command of the Command of the Revolutionary Forces in the Arab Homeland have begun arriving in the Jamahiriyah to participate in Pan-Arab Command meetings scheduled to begin in Tripoli during the coming week.

Ahmad al-Khatib, Arab Lebanon Army commander; Talal Naji, PFLPGC assistant secretary general; Khalid al-'Amlah, secretary of the command of the Palestine Liberation Movement, Fatah; Shadi Qandil, Al-Sa'iqah Forces Command member; and Abu Majdi Fatah Command member and their delegations arrived in Tripoli yesterday [31 January] for the meetings.

Talal Naji, Khalid al-'Amlah, Shadi Qandil, and Abu Majdi all made arrival statements to a JANA correspondent in which they praised the Jamahiriyah's pan-Arab role in the service of the Arab cause, a matter that prompts the United States to concentrate on the Jamahiriyah, the latter being the cornerstone of the Arab liberation movement.

They pointed out that thier visits to the Jamahiriyah are an expression of their support for, and solidarity with, the people of the Jamahiriyah in the face of imperialism and world Zionism, led by the United States.

They commended the Libyan Arab people and their leadership for their stand against the U.S. terrorist provocations.

George Hawi, Lebanese Communist Party secretary general; Samir Ghawshah, Palestine Popular Struggle Front secretary general; and 'Abd al-Fattah Ghanim, Arab Liberation Front Political Bureau member and their delegations arrived in Tripoli yesterday [31 January] morning.

In a statement to JANA, George Hawi expressed his solidarity with the Libyan Arab people against the U.S. and Zionist terrorist threats, pointing out that these threats are not only directed against the security of the region, but also against the security of the world at large.

Samir Ghawshah affirmed that the U.S. and Zionist threats against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah are a direct threat to the Arab nation in an attempt to put an end to the pan-Arab role the Jamahiriyah and the commander of the revolution play within the Arab liberation movement. He said that the Arabs can only face up to U.S. imperialism, Zionism, and their hostile designs on the Arab nation if they close their ranks.

On his part, 'Abd al-Fattah Ghanim affirmed that the Jamahiriyah is not alone in the battle against U.S. imperialism and Zionism, and that any aggression upon Libya is an aggression upon the Arab people. He said the Palestine Arab people are soldiers in the struggle to protect the Jamahiriyah's revolutionary experiment.

Syria's Al-Shar' Receives Al-Faysal, Es-Sebsi

JN311443 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1415 GMT 31 Jan 86

[Text] Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' received Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal in Tunis last night. Talks revolved around the work of the Arab League Council's emergency session. The two foreign ministers discussed the situation in the Arab region and relations between the two fraternal countries.

Earlier, Al-Shar' received Tunisian Foreign Minister Beji Caid es-Sebsi. Talks dealt with the agenda of the Arab League Council's emergency session, the situation in the region, and bilateral relations.

PLO Delegation Leaves Amman for Cuba 31 Jan

JN311249 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1200 GMT 31 Jan 86

[Text] Amman — A PLO delegation left Amman for Havana today on an official visit to Cuba that will last several days. In a statement to an INA correspondent before departure, 'Abd al-Rahim Ahmad, PLO Executive Committee member and head of the delegation, said the delegation will meet with a number of Cuban officials to discuss the most important development sin the Middle East, including the Palestine questions and its developments, as well as issues of mutual interest. He pointed out that the delegation weill also participate in the congress of the Communist Party of Cuban which will begin there on Tuesday.

'Arafat Denies Abandoning Armed Struggle

GF011759 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic
1600 GMT 1 Feb 86

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, has affirmed that the Palestinian revolution has not abandoned the armed struggle as some attempt to claim.

He stated that about 863 military operations were carried out inside the occupied territories last year and that this was admitted by the Zionist enemy.

Brother Abu 'Ammar said: We are waging a long-term war of attrition against the Zionist occupation forces in southern Lebanon. In his statement to the current issue of the Kuwaiti weekly magazine *AL-MAJALIS*, brother leader Abu 'ammar said-: Thus, we are not surprised at the decision to physically liquidate the PLO and its leadership which was adopted by Reagan himself. He said: The raid on Hammam al-Shatt in Tunisia, in which we lost about 18 of our commanders was within this framework. I would like to say with all pride that the bloodshed will only make this revolution stronger and that this revolution is a giant and was founded to exist and to achieve victory.

Palestinian Leaders Resume Meetings in Amman

JN011412 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1400 GMT 1 Feb 86

[Text] Palestinian leaders have resumed their meetings in Jordan under the chairmanship of PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat to discuss a number of topics related to the Palestinian revolution. A responsible Palestinian source has told the INA correspondent in Amman that the conferees will continue to discuss the plans on future Jordanian-Palestinian moves in light of the recent developments surrounding the Palestine question and the dangers facing the organization.

PLO Official Warns of Israeli Attack in Jordan

JN011638 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1600 GMT 1 Feb 86

[Text] Belgrade — Khalil al-Wazir, deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, has warned that the Zionist enemy might strike at Palestinian institutions in one of the Arab states in the next few days. In a statement to a Yugoslav paper published today, Khalil al-Wabir said that the Zionist enemy is using its news media to prepare world public opinion for a raid we are expecting on Palestinian institutions in Jordan.

Syrian Minister Arrives for Arab Ministers Meeting

LD020350 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic
2000 GMT 1 Feb 86

[Excerpt] The preparatory meeting for the fourth session of theArab interior ministers' meeting, scheduled to begin next

Tuesday [4 February] began in Casablanca today. Meanwhile, Arab interior ministers have started arriving in Morocco, including Syrian interior Minister Muhammad Ghabbash, who arrived today to participate in the session's proceedings.

Combat Group Attacks Israeli Vehicle in Gaza

JN011746 Baghdad Vocie of PLO in Arabic
1647 GMT 1 Feb 86

[Text] A military spokesman for the Palestinian Revolution Forces General Command has stated the following:

In accordance with instructions issued to it, one of our combat groups operating inside the occupied homeland attacked a Zionist vehicle carrying a number of Zionist settlers in the occupied city of Gaza yesterday. The attack, which was carried out with incendiary hand grenades, burned the vehicle and killed or wounded all its Zionist occupants. After carrying out their operation successfully, our revolutionaries left the operations area successfuly. Revolution until victory.

[Signed] The Palestinian Revolution forces General Command.

BAHRAIN

Minister Emphasizes 'Financial Market Stable'

GF011642 Manama WAKH in English 1620 GMT 1 Feb 86

[Text] Manama, 1 Feb (WAKH) — Bahrain's Minister of Finance and National Economy Ibrahim 'Abd al-Karim stressed that the financial market in Bahrain is stable in spite of problems facing world economy. In an interview to Bahrain's weekly Arabic newspaper *AL-ADWA'* Mr 'Abd al-Karim said several heads of several banks have affirmed their confidence in Bahrain's financial climate in recent visits to the island.

KUWAIT

PDRY Ambassador Gives Message to Kuwaiti Minister

GF011540 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1500 GMT 1 Feb 86

[Monitored with fair reception on 1188 khz]

[Text] Brother 'Abd al-Wahid Muhammad Fari', PDRY ambassador to Kuwait, has delivered a message from Brother Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali, member of the YSP Political Bureau and foreign minister, to Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir, Kuwaiti deputy prime minister and foreign minister. The message deals with relations between the two fraternal countries and the means of developing and boosting them in a way to serve the mutual interest of the two countries and strengthen the region's security and stability.

This took place during the brother ambassador's meeting with Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir today. During the meeting, Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir asserted that relations between the two countries would continue. He stated that what has happened in the PDRY is an internal affair which does not affect relations between the two fraternal countries.

Interior Minister Leaves for Casablanca Talks

LD031136 Kuwait KUNA in English 1049 GMT
3 Feb 86

[Text] Kuwait, Feb 3 (KUNA) — Interior Minister Shaykh Nawwaf al-Ahmad al-Jabir left here Monday for Casablanca (Morocco) leading the Kuwaiti delegation to the fourth session of the Arab Interior Ministers Council scheduled to begin there Tuesday.

In a statement before his departure, Shaykh Nawwaf thanked King Hassan II, Moroccan Government and people for hosting the Arab interior ministers conference. The interior minister noted "We hope to come out in the conference with constructive recommendations and resolutions to achieve more security and stability for the Arab and Muslim nations."

Shaykh Nawwaf was accompanied by Assistant Undersecretary for Legal Affairs Hmoud al-Ataibi; director of the Planning Department Colonel Ya'qub al-Sejari and a number of officials.

Agenda of the three-day meeting includes the Arab unified draft law on drug-trafficking, the Arab strategy for combatting drugs, budget and electing the secretary general, his assistants and director of the Arab Office for Drugs Affairs.

The Arab interior ministers will also review the secretary general's report on the Secretariat activity during the period between the third and fourth council sessions and the Saudi interior minister's report on the Arab Center for Training and Security Studies.

Defense Minister Leaves on Visit to Jordan

LD311206 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1120 GMT
31 Jan 86

[Excerpt] Kuwait 31 Jan (KUNA) — Defence minister Shaykh Salim al-Sabah left Kuwait this afternoon heading a military delegation to Jordan on a 2-day official visit. The visit is at the invitation of King Husayn of Jordan to attend the opening of the Jordanian military Staff College tomorrow.

PDRY

Acting Chairman Al-'Attas Holds Press Conference

GF311844 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1800 GMT 31 Jan 86

[Monitored on 1188 khz and 11770 khz with fair reception]

[Text] Brother Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, member of the YSP Political Bureau, acting chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, and chairman of the Council of Ministers, said: During the next stage, we will focus our efforts on removing the effects of the abortive coupist attempt which caused heavy damage on the social and economic levels.

This came in a press conference he held this afternoon at the Council of Ministers, which was attended by a number of international press and news agency correspondents and several correspondents from the international press and news agencies and various media organs in the PDRY.

Brother Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas said: We will work to strengthen trust and bolster the party and people's unity. We will not allow any practices or reactions which might contradict our party's principles or our Yemeni values and traditions within the framework of our Constitution, laws, and regulations. We will not take any measures against anyone except in accordance with the law.

He then spoke about relations with the northern part of the homeland. He said: We will exert more efforts to develop fraternal relations with our brothers in the northern part of the homeland. We will continue discussions in light of the types of cooperation and coordination agreed upon.

Relations Discussed

GF312116 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
2030 GMT 31 Jan 86

[Monitored with fair reception on 1188 khz, 11770 khz]

[Excerpt] Brother Engineer Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas noted that the PDRY will act to further develop its relations with Saudi Arabia and the GCC countries in a manner which will bolster the security and stability of our peoples and their development.

He said: We will act to continue to normalize relations with Oman in accordance with the agreements and principles which have been agreed upon and in light of which ambassadors have been exchanged.

On the PDRY's relations with the USSR, Brother Engineer Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas asserted that the USSR supports the PDRY and acts to provide extensive aid to it in all fields. He said that the PDRY's relationship with the USSR is close. He remarked: Our country will develop this relationship in a way that serves our mutual interests.

Brother Engineer Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas stated that the PDRY welcomes the establishment of relations with all countries which respect its independence and national sovereignty and do not intervene in its internal affairs. He pointed out: Our country has good relations with a number of Western countries.

Salim Salih Muhammad Holds Press Conference

GF030440 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
0330 GMT 3 Feb 86

[Monitored on 1188 khz with fair reception]

[Text] Brother Salim Salih Muhammad, YSP Political Bureau member and YSP Central Committee secretary, has noted that the painful events which Aden witnessed recently were the outcome of 'Ali Nasir Muhammad's conspiratorialmentality. According to this conspiracy he tried to strike at party traditions and the democratic principles of the party's internal life. Moreover, he tried to eliminate the collective leadership and to entrench a monopoly. This was stated by Salim Salih Muhammad in a press conference he held on Thursday [30 January] which was attended by a number of foreign journalists.

Brother Salim Salih Muhammad said that there is evidence which proves that unknown sides were behind what 'Ali Nasir Muhammad perpetrated. He added that hostile elements helped to plan and finance this plot. He stressed the keenness of the southern part of the homeland to continue to exert unionist efforts with the northern part of the homeland and to reinforce these efforts in such a way that serves the Yemeni people's interests in progress and development.

Commenting on our foreign policy, he said it will be based on the principles of peaceful coexistence and international solidarity. He pointed out that, with regard to the Arabian Peninsula and the Gulf, we will work in the direction of further normalization of relations with Oman and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia on the bases of good neighborly relations, out of our belief that interference in the internal affairs of the others neither provides security nor stability. He said: We look forward to the time when others will leave us alone so that we will be able to establish a safe and new life for our people, realizing that war neither serves peoples nor their progress.

AL-KHALIJ Interviews Salim Salih Muhammad

GF311444 Al-Shariqah AL-KHALIJ in Arabic
30 Jan 86 pp 1, 21

[Text] Aden — A high-ranking PDRY official has expressed confidence that the officials in the YAR, led by President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, will not act to undermine relations between the two parts of Yemen but will make efforts to maintain security and stability over all of the Yemeni arena.

Salim Salih Muhammad — one of the prominent members of the YSP Political Bureau — in his first press statement since the beginning of recent events in Aden, told *AL-KHALIJ*: The YSP Political Bureau will make all sincere efforts to implement the agreements signed between both parts of Yemen and to resume the policy of fraternal understanding and united coordination to reunite the Yemeni homeland and the people on a correct democratic basis.

In a telephone conversation with *AL-KHALIJ*, Salim Salih denied that there are any clashes in any parts of the PDRY. He said: Complete calm prevails in all parts of Aden. We welcome any journalist to tour all parts of the PDRY, especially Abyan Governorate, where stability, security, and calm prevail since the state organizations and the Armed Forces have assumed control of all parts of the governorate.

Salim Salih said: Three days ago there was a rally in Zanjibar, the capital of Abyan, where Comrade 'Awad al-Sa'di, member of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, addressed the masses which denounced the conspiracy and supported the joint leadership.

At a rally in Ja'ar, the capital of Khanfar District, Comrade Salih Munassar al-Siyayli made a speech in which he explained the nature of the bloody criminal conspiracy carried out against the people by 'Ali Nasir Muhammad.

Another rally was organized in the city of Lawdar, one of the largest cities in the governorate, on 29 January. The masses rallied around the YSP and the collective leadership and condemned the conspiracy.

Yesterday [29 January], a foreign press delegation visited the city of Lawdar and other districts in Abyan Governorate. We welcome the arrival of any Arab and international press delegation to tour any part of Abyan Governorate in which total security, stability, and calm prevail since the party and state organizations and the Armed Forces assumed control of all the parts of the governorate.

Concerning his view of the ultimatum issued by 'Ali Nasir at the beginning of the week demanding the laying down of arms and the surrender of the rebels, Salim Salih said: The worst part of the catastrophe is that which makes you laugh. In this regard I would like to affirm that he who has nothing cannot give anything. Thus, 'Ali Nasir has not been able to do anything since 15 January, not even inflate a balloon in the PDRY. Regrettably all of the misleading and false news comes from a Gulf news agency and a Gulf newspaper, but the facts have proven and still prove that such news and information have been incorrest to date.

Concerning the date of the plenum meeting of the YSP Central Committee and the date to form a new cabinet, he said: "Preparations are being made and it will take place soon. The government still exists and what will happen is that some amendments will be made and some vacancies will be filled in a session the Supreme People's Council will hold soon".

We asked Salim Salih: There are eyewitnesses who saw 'Ali Nasir Muhammad in Al-Bayda' in the YAR. What do you know about his whereabouts? Do you think there is a possibility of foreign intervention in the PDRY. Are there contacts between you and the Sanaa government?

He answered: "We have not seen 'Ali Nasir Muhammad in the PDRY since the bloody day of 13 January. At present he is outside the country for good and will live as a fugitive until he is handed over to justice so that he can be tried".

Salim Salih added: "Now some circles hostile to our people are attempting to intervene in the internal affairs of the PDRY. They are exploiting the current events to achieve their goals, which are hostile to our people's aspirations. We are confident that the brothers, the officials in the northern part of the homeland, chief among whom is President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, know the facts and on their part will act so as not to create tension between the two parts of the homeland, and to preserve security and stability over all of the Yemeni arena. For our part we will exert all sincere efforts to implement the agreement between the two parts and to proceed with the policy of fraternal understanding and unity coordination for the sake of restoring the unity of the Yemeni homeland and people on peaceful and democratic foundations."

In response to a question asking why 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il has not appeared, and how true the reports on his sustaining grave injuries are, he said: No comment.

Salim Salih Visits Paper Office, Views Media's Role

GF011704 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1630 GMT 1 Feb 86

[Monitored on 1188 khz with fair/good reception and on 7190 and 11770 khz with fair/poor reception]

[Text] Brother Salim Salih Muhammad, YSP Political Bureau member and YSP Central Committee secretary, today visited the headquarters of the newspaper *14 OCTOBER*. He met with press, radio, and television workers and briefed them on the directives of the YSP Political Bureau on confronting the hostile media campaign being waged by media known for their total hostility toward our Yemeni people and their progressive nationalist regime and toward their goal to reunify the Yemeni soil and people. Such hostile media have been disseminating tendentious lies and spreading erroneous information about the state of security and stability in the country following our party's victory over the abortive conspiracy engineered by the conspirator 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his clique.

Brother Salim Salih Muhammad urged the workers in the information media to confront such lies and to clarify the facts to the masses of our Yemeni people and to Arab and world public opinion on the basis of the firm and principled stands of the foreign policy pursued by our policy and the government of the revolution and established by the party's documents and literature. He called on them to observe the best methods of journalistic and media work and implement them in practice to explain our foreign policy based on the principle of peaceful coexistence, internationalist solidarity, and good-neighborliness, and the development of fraternal relations with the brothers in the northern part of the homeland. Salim Salih Muhammad emphasized that the information media must concentrate their efforts to galvanize the energies of workers and toilers to rebuild the achievements of our heroic people destroyed by the bloody coup attempt of 13 January — achievements for which our people made enormous sacrifices.

Brother 'Izz al-Din Kashshar, deputy minister of information, was present.

Al-'Attas on Relations With United States

GF011329 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 1 Feb 86

[Monitored with fair reception on 11770 KHZ]

[From the "News and Reports" program]

[Excerpt] Concerning the United States, Brother Engineer Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas said: The United States does not respect our sovereignty, interferes in our internal affairs, and stands against the causes of our Arab peoples, and against our primary cause, the cause of the Palestinian people. He pointed out that when the United States respects its relations with our peoples, our sovereignty, and our independence and adopts a just stand regarding our causes, then the PDRY will welcome any relationship [with it].

Brother Engineer Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas affirmed the importance of mutual respect for national sovereignty and nonintervention in internal affairs.

Ministers Discuss Yemeni-Soviet Projects

GF011719 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1630 GMT 1 Feb 86

[Monitored on 1188 khz with fair/good reception and on 7190 and 11770 khz with fair/poor reception]

[Text] Brothers Najib Qudar and Nasir 'Amir, deputy ministers of agriculture and agrarian reform, met at the Ministry of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform today with the comrade economic consellor at the Soviet Embassy in Aden. They discussed the speedy measures to transport 4,500 tons of construction material for Yemeni-Soviet projects which arrived at the port today. They also discussed the return of Soviet experts working in the various YAR-Soviet agricultural projects so as to work jointly with Yemenis working on the projects, and to reconstruct what was destroyed by the coup attempt led by the conspirator 'Ali Nasir Muhammad designed to paralyze and destroy the country's economic installations.

The party primary organization and struggle units and all the workers in the Ministry of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform have addressed a message of support to the comrade members of the YSP Central Committee and Political Bureau declaring support for all of the measures taken by the Political Bureau to remedy the situation resulting from the vile conspiracy. They also pledged to forge ahead and implement all of the decisions and directives of the YSP Political Bureau and Central Committee and to work in conjunction with all of the services and institutions of the agricultural sector to rebuild what was destroyed by the opportunist and conspiratorial clique.

Local Officials Meet, Discuss Services

GF011750 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1630 GMT 1 Feb 86

[Monitored with fair/good reception on 1188 khz and fair/poor on 11770 khz and 7190 khz]

[Text] The YSP organization in Al-Mina' District today held an expanded meeting with the secretaries of the primary organizations and the general directors of the various facilities in the district. During the meeting, they discussed the work in the facilities and the means of restoring life to normal and extending social services in a regular way. They also discussed a number of issues connected with overcoming some difficulties which face some installations damaged in the unsuccessful coupist attempt.

Aden Domestic on 'Ali Nasir Coupist Attempt

GF311630 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1500 GMT 31 Jan 86

[ANA political commentary — monitored on 11770 khz with fair reception and 7190 khz with poor to unmonitorable reception]

[Text] After their false masks are removed and the facts about them are established by the masses, the conspirators, agencies, and defrauders usually resort to the most barbaric and fascist methods. They call on the brokers in slave markets, who are abundant in our contemporary world. The trickster 'Ali Nasir Muhammad felt that his fate was imminent and he had arrived at a dead end. All of his cheap tricks and ways could not be hidden from the people. He had been following these intrigues and methods since the reactionary coup of 20 March 1968. He experienced the flowing of the revolutionary current, which does not stop, and the masses' determination, which does not wane. This revolution does not exercise a truce or offer mercy to agents and defrauders.

After these facts were ascertained and, moreover, because he was afraid of the growing role played by the vanguard instrument produced by the revolution's dynamic and developing YSP, 'Ali Nasir Muhammad plotted against the party thinking that having infiltrated into its folds he could do a turn for his masters. He thought he could carry out what his masters could not. He explored the documents of the old and new Nazis aided by a clique of agents and mercenaries who breast-fed the revolution with hatred in the bosom of foreign intelligence circles. From these documents and memorandums, the murderer invented the most chronic and fascist methods to kill the masses, destroy their achievements, and slaughter the party strugglers.

After all of this, this sychophant manufactured a massacre both horrific and unprecedented in modern Yemeni history. Such massacres can only be witnessed under fascist regimes in our contemporary world. He did all that and fled following those who preceded him, including the agents and mercenaries 'Ashshal, Haytham, and Makkawi who were rejected by our people and by the revolution since the first stages of our people's revolution. These mercenaries and agents were satisfied to belong to the enemies of our people and revolution.

Acting like his predecessor mercenaries and after all of his threats and warnings about his imaginary, overwhelming army became ineffective, the traitor agent 'Ali Nasir Muhammad broadcast from the so-called Voice of the Liberated South, blowing a trumpet after he was silenced by our people for a period of time. Old and new intrigues cannot be concealed from our people who, under the YSP, have silenced the trumpets of agents and mercenaries who preceded him. Our people have enough power to silence him as they have suppressed his predecessors.

Since the victories of the revolutions of 26 September 1962 and 14 October 1963, our Yemeni people have experienced every cheap method used by mercenaries and agents and have bitterly suffered from them. However, from all military, political, and economic battles, our people have emerged victorious. Today, they remain steadfast under the YSP, which is the honor, brain, and conscience of our Yemeni people for their aspired goals. Bark! You have nothing left except to bark. Bark as much as you like. Dogs bark and the convoy keeps on marching.

AL-THAWRI Cited on Foiled Plot, Al-'Attas Speech

GF011612 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1405 GMT 1 Feb 86

[Monitored with fair reception on 1188 khz, and fair/poor on 11770 khz]

[Text] The newspaper *AL-THAWRI*, mouthpiece of the YSP Central Committee, under the headline, "This is the Truth, and Everything Else Is an Attempt to Grasp the Wind", writes today: Day by day, the truth becomes crystal clear in refuting the lies and calumnies the schemer 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his adventurous clique have tried to propagate in a desperate attempt to cover up the bitter defeat which befell the conspirators following the 13 January bloody coupist plot, and the steadfastness of the authority of the toilers under the leadership of the YSP.

The conspirators attempted to invent falsehoods and lies in their black propaganda in the well-known Nazi manner — lie, lie, lie until people believe you — in addition to the fascist method they used to organize bloody human massacres and the acts of murder, extermination, and sabotage they perpetrated against the leaders of the party, military and civilian cadres, innocent citizens, residential areas, and economic gains.

It is not strange in view of this, that the truth of this conspiratorial scheme would be revealed. It is a scheme characterized by cowardice, lowliness, treachery, and calumny. Our party and progressive system have emerged stronger and more solid with the support of the masses of the people and military and security institutions consisting of the sons of workers and peasants which defend their class interests and which implement the YSP policy, and the resolutions and instructions of its collective leadership, represented in the YSP Political Bureau and Central Committee.

The events and developments our country has witnessed since the beginning of the plot on the morning of the ill-omened 13 January, have proven that our party and people realized from the beginning the serious implications of this lowly and bloody conspiracy, using as it did immoral methods and suspect goals, and the arts of misleading, calumny, and falsehood. To the same extent, our party and people, who directed a deadly blow at the conspirators and their fascist, bloody groups, realize the misery of the black propaganda through which the conspirators attempt to justify their total defeat, through their attempts to search for new and feeble positions, even in the world of illusion and by statements that would not kill a fly.

However, the living fact is the true source of existence and truth. Everything else is an attempt to plough the sea and grasp the wind.

Today, the truth is increasingly becoming dazzingly clear. Foreign press delegations are coming to our country to tour the various governorates of the Republic with total liberty, including all of the districts of the Abyan Governorate, which the schemer 'Ali Nasir Muhammad attempts to delude himself is his secure and impregnable fortress. The truth becomes more dazzling still as thousands of citizens in the district of (Nubiyah) stage a large mass rally to celebrate the fall of the conspiracy and denounce the fugitive butcher and his adventurous clique and affirm their rallying round the YSP and its collective leadership.

This is not the only proof of the miserable black propaganda of the plot's leaders after escaping abroad and after joining sultans and imperialist agents who betrayed the 26 September and 14 October revolutions. There are many proofs. These proofs will not end as long as the spring of facts continues to pour out strongly into reality, which is full of heroism, victories, and sacrifices by the party and people.

The press conference given last night by Brother Engineer Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, member of the YSP Political Bureau, acting chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, and chairman of the Council of Ministers, which was attended by correspondents representing a number of newspapers and news agencies from Australia, the United States, Britain, and Japan, is the most distinguished proof. He reiterated the determination of our political leadership to continue to consolidate efforts with our brothers in the northern part of the homeland as part of the efforts to achieve the unity of the Yemeni homeland, the Yemeni land, and the Yemeni people on peaceful and democratic bases.

Similarly, Brother al-'Attas affirmed our constant peaceful foreign policy toward our brothers in the GCC and fraternal Arab countries based on fraternal cooperation, mutual respect, and Arab solidarity, which is opposed to imperialism and Zionism, and our country's endeavor to develop its bilateral relations with various countries of the world based on peaceful coexistence, mutual respect, and noninterference in the local affairs.

In this regard, our political leadership stressed the importance of the strategic relations of struggle with the Soviet Union and the socialist countries as they constitute a source of strength to our party and our progressive regime. Experience has proven that the Soviet Union and the socialist countries are backing the legitimate struggle waged by our party and people for social progress and the construction of a new and prosperous life. In this way, the constants of our political, ideological, and class options have been confirmed. These constants, which the plot has failed to undermine, constitute the cornerstone of the work of the party and people. Now, the plotters are desperately trying to spread falsehoods about these constants.

Regardless of the black propaganda which has become the daily diet of plotters, who have been thrown by our people into the dunghill of history, the party and people will always remain the active source of facts and constants.

Political Meetings in Hadramawt Discuss Failed Coup

GF011733 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1630 GMT 1 Feb 86

[Monitored with fair/good reception on 1188 khz, and fair/poor on 11770 khz and 7190 khz]

[Text] The YSP organization in Al-'Asr District in Hadramawt Governorate yesterday organized expanded political meetings to explain and clarify the unsuccessful coupist attempt carried out by the traitor 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his adventurous clique.

Meetings were held with the soldiers, NCO's, and officers of the people's police and the workers of the district. The causes of the catastrophe which befell our people and country as a result of the unsuccessful coupist attempt were clarified.

Those attending the meetings asserted their rallying around the YSP and its collective leadership and their readiness to heal the wounds, repair the damage, and continue the struggle to defend the principles of our party and revolution.

Another meeting was held yesterday with the district officer's aides in Al-'Asr District centers to discuss the situation of the centers. Those attending the meeting expressed their satisfaction with the high morale of the citizens and their perfect willingness to defend the revolution and the homeland, and their rallying round the collective leadership, party, and constitutional legitimacy. They condemned the treasonous attempt of 'Ali Nasir and his adventurous clique.

The district's centers witnessed mass rallies during which the masses expressed their denunciation of the fascist attempt carried out by the conspirator 'Ali Nasir Muhammad.

YSP Receives Condolences From Palestinian Official

GF011552 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1500 GMT 1 Feb 86

[Monitored with fair reception on 1188 khz]

[Text] The brothers, the members of the YSP Political Bureau, have received a cable of condolences from Brother Tal'at Ya'qub, secretary general of the Palestinian Liberation Front. The cable reads:

We have received with great sorrow the news of the martyrdom of some brothers, members of the YSP Political Bureau and Central Committee, and numerous party cadres during the tragic events of 13 January. Many of the sons of our struggling Yemeni people have fallen victim to those events.

Brothers, in the name of my comrades, in the Central Committee of the Palestinian Liberation Front and all of the cadres of the front, the masses of our Palestinian people, and in my own name, I extend condolences to you, and through you, to the brothers in the YSP Central Committee and to the masses of our fraternal Yemeni people, and the families of the 13 January martyrs. The martyrdom of these struggling, valorous brothers is a mutual loss for our Palestinian revolution and for the Arab national liberation movement.

UAE Daily Reports 'Jamming' of 'Ali Nasir's Appeal

GF011828 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic 31
Jan 86 p 1

[Text] Well-informed PDRY sources have affirmed that the military command of Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad issued appeals during the fighting which took place over the past 2 days around the second governorate "Abyan" to the naval forces on "Mayun" Island in Bab al-Mandab to move, attack, and siege opposition forces in the direction of the "Abyan" coast. However, these appeals did not arrive at the appropriate time. These sources attributed this to the intervention of the naval forces of a country present in the PDRY, which distorted and jammed these appeals.

Foreign Ministry Party Workers 'Greet' YSP

GF011748 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1630 GMT 1 Feb 86

[Monitored on 1188 khz with fair/good reception and on 7190 and 11770 khz with fair/poor reception]

[Text] The YSP primary organization at the Foreign Ministry has expressed its warm, comradely greetings for the crushing victory achieved by our YSP under its collective and experienced leadership to destroy the conspiratorial coup attempt by the conspirator 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his fascist clique designed to physically liquidate the historic and experienced leadership of our party, destroy our revolutionary experience, and fall completely into the arms of imperialism. The YSP party organization declared its full support for the statement issued by the second extraordinary session of the YSP Central Committee and for all of the measures and remedies adopted by the YSP Political Bureau to confront and foil the plot.

UAE Papers Report 'Fierce' Fighting in Lahij

GF011102 Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic
0930 GMT 1 Feb 86

[Text] Sources in Ta'izz, [YAR], cited by *AL-ITTIHAD* in its issue today have stated that there was fierce fighting in the Governorate of Lahij, the PDRY, yesterday between forces loyal to Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his opponents. Heavy and light weapons were used in the fighting which continued until the early hours of today.

AL-ITTIHAD says that fighting also continued along several axes in Lahij Governorate among irregular forces representing tribes to which both feuding sides belong.

AL-ITTIHAD adds that the military forces that have been set up in the form of regular forces and reinforced along the border between the two parts of Yemen near Lahij Governorate have suddenly withdrawn from the border with the YAR toward the other axes in Lahij.

Meanwhile, well-informed sources in Sanaa have told *AL-ITTIHAD* that Muhammad 'Abdallah al-Batani, interior minister and YSP Central Committee member, who was leading the forces loyal to Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad arrived in Abyan Governorate from Aden on 30 January.

Al-Batani said that most of the elements loyal to Chairman 'Ali Nasir from among the YSP Political Bureau members and ministers, in addition to loyalist units from the 14th Brigade, are now meeting in Abyan Governorate.

'Abd al-Ghani 'Abd al-Hadi, YSP Political Bureau member, has stated that there is a possibility that a dialogue could be held among the warring sides at the appropriate time and that solutions could be achieved to spare the country the woes of a civil war. In a statement to *AL-ITTIHAD*, 'Abd al-Ghani 'Abd al-Hadi — who is also a supporter of Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad — has warned against any external intervention that may lead to further bloodshed in his country.

Abu Firas, representative of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine in Aden, has stated that life in the PDRY capital is normal, and that since the situation wasresolved on 22 January there has not been any shooting. In a statement to *AL-KHALIJ* he said that he has definite information that the situation is stable throughout the PDRY including the border areas.

SAUDI ARABIA

King Receives Message From 'Ali Nasir Muhammad

GF301746 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1715 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] Riyadh, 30 Jan (SPA) — Late today, His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz received Muhammad Sulayman Nasir, PDRY agriculture and agrarian reform minister, who conveyed to his majesty the king a written message from His Excellency PDRY Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad. The audience was attended by His Royal Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, amir of Riyadh, and Dr Muhammad al-Mulhim, minister of state and member of the Council of Ministers.

Minister Departs for Kuwait

GF311517 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1500 GMT 31 Jan 86

[Text] Riyadh, 31 Jan (SPA) — Muhammad Sulayman Nasir, PDRY minister of agriculture and agrarian reform, left Riyadh today for Kuwait. He was seen off at the airport by Dr Muhammad al-Mulham, minister of state and cabinet member, and a number of officials.

Interior Minister Leaves for Casablanca Meeting

GF021458 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1430 GMT 2 Feb 86

[Excerpt] Riyadh, 2 Feb (SPA] — His Royal Highness Interior Minister Prince Nayif ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz left for Casablanca today, heading the kingdom's delegation to the meetings of the fourth session of the Arab Interior Ministers' Council, due to begin on Tuesday.

UAE

YAR Envoy Denies Military Build-up at PDRY Borders

GF011936 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic 31 Jan 86 P 1

[Text] YAR Ambassador to UAE Muhammad Hatim al-Khawi has denied the news reports on the existence of military concentrations on the PDRY borders. In a statement to WAM, he said that those news reports are false allegations. He affirmed that YAR President Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih is exerting his most sincere efforts to end the bloodshed in the southern part of Yemen.

YAR

USSR Deputy Foreign Minister Arrives for Visit

GF311744 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 31 Jan 86

[Text] Viktor Mal'tsev, first deputy foreign minister of the USSR, arrived in Sanaa today on a visit to the YAR to last several days. In a statement to SABA', the Soviet official expressed pleasure at visiting our country and meeting with its officials. He noted that his talks will deal with bilateral relations, and other current issues on the agenda. He added that he highly appreciates the relations between the two friendly countries which have been strengthened by the friendship treaty recently signed by the two countries. He stated that his talks will also deal with the current world situation.

The Soviet official said: Our views and stands are identical on a number of issues. What is important is to strengthen the joint and mutual understanding with the aim of forging ahead together.

He said: I am visiting your country for the first time, which imparts additional significance to this visit on my part. I will meet with YAR officials to discuss relations between the YAR and the USSR and other international issues.

He was received at the airport by Brother Ahmad al-Iryani, under secretary at the Foreign Ministry, the USSR ambassador in Sanaa, and a representative of the presidential protocol.

Conveys Gorbachev Message

GF311918 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 31 Jan 86

[Text] Late today Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces and secretary general of the General People's Congress, received at his office in the presidential palace Viktor Mal'tsev, first deputy foreign minister of the USSR. The latter conveyed to the brother president, the secretary general of the General People's Congress, a written message from Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, pertaining to issues of common interest. During the audience, the two sides reviewed their friendly bilateral relations.

The audience was attended by Brothers 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani, prime minister and member of the Standing Committee; Dr Hasan Makki, deputy prime minister and member of the Standing Committee; Lieutenant Colonel Mujahid Abu Shawarib, deputy prime minister for internal affairs and member of the Standing Committee; and Ahmad al-Iryani, under secretary at the Foreign Ministry. The audience was also attended by Vladimir Polyakov, deputy chief of the Near Eastern Countries Department at the USSR Foreign Ministry and His Excellency Anatoliy Filev, USSR ambassador to our country.

Departs Sanaa

GF021801 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 700 GMT 2 Feb 86

[Text] Viktor Mal'tsev, USSR first deputy foreign minister, left Sanaa today following a 3-day visit to our country. During his visit he held talks with a number of the brother officials on a number of issues of mutual concern.

In a statement to SABA' news agency upon his departure, Viktor Mal'tsev said that his visit was made upon the instructions of the

Soviet leadership in order to hold talks with the Yemeni leadership, led by brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress. In his statement, he pointed out that during his meetings, he discussed with the brother officials a number of bilateral issues and issues of mutual concern.

Concluding his statement, he expressed his happiness for this visit, the first of its kind, and expressed his satisfaction for the development which Sanaa is witnessing. He expressed his admiration for the phenomenons of construction and the unique Yemeni architecture.

He was seen off by brother Ahmad al-Iryani, under secretary to the Foreign Ministry; and Anatoliy Filev, USSR ambassador in Sanaa.

Foreign Minister Departs for Ethiopia With Message

GF311731 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic
1700 GMT 31 Jan 86

[Text] Brother Dr 'Abd al-Karim al-Iryani, deputy prime minister, foreign minister, and member of the Standing Committee left Sanaa today for Addis Ababa on a visit to Ethiopia. During the visit he will convey a message from Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress to Ethiopian leader Mengistu Haile Mariam.

Returns From Visit

GF011803 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic
1700 GMT 1 Feb 86

[Text] Brother Dr 'Abd al-Karim al-Iryani, deputy prime minister, foreign minister, and member of the Standing Committee, returned to Sanaa from Addis Ababa today following a visit to Ethiopia. During his visit he delivered a message from Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, to Ethiopian leader Megistu Haile Mariam.

Deputy Premier Returns From USSR

GF011852 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic
1830 GMT 1 Feb 86

[Text] Brother Dr Muhammad Sa'id al-'Attar, deputy prime minister, minister of development, and chairman of the central organ for planning, returned to Sanaa after a visit to the USSR which lasted several days. During his visit he conveyed a message from Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, to Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev. He also chaired our country's side to the meetings of the joint YAR-Soviet committee for technical, economic, and trade cooperation.

Deputy Ministers Report to President on Visits

GF012022 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic
2000 GMT 1 Feb 86

[Text] Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, received at the Republican Palace today brothers Dr 'Abd al-Karim al-Iryani, deputy prime minister, minister of foreign affairs, and member of the Standing Committee, who delivered a report on his visit to Ethiopia, and Dr Muhammad Sa'id al-'Attar, deputy prime minister, minister of development, and chairman of the central organ for planning, who delivered a report on his visit to the Soviet Union.

The meeting was attended by Brothers 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani, prime minister and member of the Standing Committee; Dr Hasan Maki, deputy prime minister and member of the Standing Committee; and Lieutenant Colonel Mujahid Abu Shawarib, deputy prime minister for internal affairs and member of the Standing Committee.

Mubarak Delilvers Speech at Science Symposium

NC021210 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
0914 GMT 2 Feb 86

[Speech by President Husni Mubarak at the opening session of the eighth symposium of the Scientific Research Academy held at the main hall of NDP headquarters in Cairo — live]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful.

Scientists of Egypt: I come here full of esteem for you and pride on this occasion, the opening of the eighth symposium of the Scientific Research Academy. The truth is that Egypt's scientists are the country's hope in dealing with all the obstacles to development and additional reconstruction that we are facing. They are the hope for the great awakening and renaissance with which Egypt will confirm its scientific position and leading intellectual and cultural role. We are on the threshhold of the 21st century with all its exciting prospects for progress and amazing advancement, which depend on scientific research and technological breakthroughs to achieve mankind's dreams and to overcome all obstacles to man's happiness.

We have no option but self-reliance to raise our scientific and technological level in line with the times so that we will be ready for the demands of the next century. Indeed, we have no choice but to double our efforts and do the best we can to utilize all human potential and available national resources to the full so as to narrow the gap between us and those who have outdistanced us in the advanced world, to fulfill our vanguard role in the developing world, and lastly — or rather, first of all — to meet the requisites for comprehensive development on solid scientific bases and with the effective tools of advanced technology.

Brother and sister scientists of Egypt: Our hearts beat with the hope of a better scientific future for our country and we are filled with expectations for a more technologically advanced future. We do not expect a miracle nor do we build without basis or start from a void. Our ancient history attests to the fact that we had left behind all others with a scientific civilization that, to this day, continues to amaze the world. Our modern history is proof that, at the beginning of the 19th century, we proceeded to adopt the contemporary methods of science. We led in many aspects of science, but the advanced world surged ahead at an amazing speed, particularly in the 20th century. Our steps slowed down as we tried to overcome those obstacles that were put in our way by harsh circumstances, which, in turn, were imposed on us through colonial campaigns, national revolutions, and liberation wars. Those circumstances made the pace of our scientific surge and our technological progress slower than that of some countries that had started their march at the same time as we had. Still, we have maintained the continuity of our scientific march through you, your universities, centers, and institutes. We emerged victorious in the eternal liberation battle in the blessed Ramadan and glorious October with the support of science, second only to God's almighty support. Our affairs have come into our own hands, thank be to God. With peace, we began to draw the future of our country and to plan comprehensive development for our homeland. There can be no planning for either a future or development except on the basis of advanced science and the help of advanced technology. Herein lies your role, esteemed scientists. We have pinned our hopes on you.

The fact is that since its establishment, the Scientific Research Academy has played a great role in Egypt's scientific life. Much credit is due to it for finding scientifically-based solutions for many of our development problems. The academy has proved that we can make many things with more effort and good use of resources, local potential, and national intellect. One of the greatest achievements of the academy is its successful coordination among the various scientific research establishments so that these establishments can integrate their efforts and cooperate in the vaious aspects of construction, agriculture, housing, energy, health security, and others.

While recognizing all the academy's accomplishments and taking pride in all the achievements of our universities, and of the research center and its institutes, I would like to take this opportunity to announce that we are entering a critical phase in our history — one that requires us to face our problems decisively and to find solutions to every difficulty on a scientific basis. We must do so by setting our priorities and making full use of our human and national resources, and of all previous experience.

Egypt has 12 universities, including 3 in the capital alone. It also has this pioneering academy, which has a large number of its own research centers. There are many other research centers, institutes, and organizations in the various ministries. Egypt is rich in these great scientific institutions and has approximately 25,000 scientists and researchers. Some of them hold master's degrees, while others have their doctorate. Egypt, which is well-endowed with all these institutions and skills, can make miracles happen. We only need more planning, coordination, and integration. We must make greater efforts and use all our resources with a sense of loyalty that will allow us to compensate for much of what we have missed and to fulfill our great hope for a better and more noble future.

At this point, I might make passing reference to the following urgent requirements, to which, I hope, your conference will give its attention and which will be among its accomplishments:

1. Drafting a new, 5-year scientific plan that will accompany and support the next 5-year development plan with scientific concepts and technological solutions.

2. Making the fullest use of all the scientific research done by our universities and laboratories. This work must be employed to serve the reconstruction process, and to ensure that the development plan succeeds. Much of this research has not been used as it should have.

3. Achieving greater coordination in scientific research between universities on one hand and the scientific reasearch academy and its affiliated centers on the other. This will prevent duplication and the wasting of effort.

4. Forging additional links between research centers and production centers. The goal is to have both sides work together and produce research that will be used in the service of national production and will not lie buried in some filing cabinet or

warehouse. This will also ensure that our production centers do not resort to foreign research, which devours a great deal of money. Our own scientists' research might allow us to dispense with such work from overseas.

5. Taking full advantage of the expertise of our great scientists in graduating new generations of specialists and qualified researchers without always having to send students abroad.

6. Making the best possible use of the available scientific and research capabilities in our institutions — colleges, centers, and institutes — and carrying out any necessary renovations, obtaining supplies, procuring replacements, and making repairs.

7. Working to spread a scientific consciousness and spirit among the public by simplifying science and presenting it in an attractive light. Making use of all available media to reach the greatest number of citizens in order to popularize scientific thought and to gradually eliminate scientific illiteracy, which is no less dangerous than the traditional type.

Brother and sister scientists of Egypt. It gives me great pleasure to see that your conference agenda includes the recognition of distinguished scientists from various disciplines, and of those who deserved the state's prizes of appreciation and encouragement. These scientists are undoubtedly worthy of honor as a reward for what they have achieved and given. The nation certainly holds them dear, appreciates their work, and knows their rights. I offer them my most sincere congratulations and ask the almighty to bless the old among them with long life and to allow all the coming generations to benefit from their knowledge and giving. I also beg the almighty to bless their youth and to guide them to give more for the sake of our dear Egypt and its beloved people.

The unrestrained entry into scientific research should be at the service of democratic life. As I have repeatedly said, democracy is a way of life. Democracy's success depends on the positive effects, benefits, and development it brings to the citizen's life at both his place of work and at home. It also hinges on the ability to provide the services he deserves within a community of togetherness, integration, and social justice.

Therefore, it is our responsibility to hold on to democratic life, and to devote all our efforts to enriching and developing it through actions instead of words, through work instead of slogans, and through orderly practice, which builds and produces results, instead of through convulsions, which destroy and divide.

The scientist who invents is serving democracy, as democracy seeks to reach a better life. The worker who achieves perfection in his production is serving democracy, as democracy seeks higher production, and, subsequently, greater good for all.

The man of letters who sets his thoughts down freely, sincerely, and honestly is serving democracy, for the goal of freedom of expression in a democracy is to arrive at a more correct view, which provides greater benefits when applied.

Democracy is not merely a difference of opinion, as differences arise when there is reason to differ. Thus, it is in no way democratic to invent differences for personal reasons, for artificial partisan popularity, to create a hollow clamor around oneself, or merely to justify one's existence on the stage.

This fabrication, which drives the higher interests of the people and the nation to the wall, prompts those who love false fame to twist the facts, tell lies, and spread falsehoods merely to arouse passions and polarize supporting voices. Voices misled toward courses that deviate from our feelings of national identity — or rather squander them — spoil our sublime national objectives, and tamper with the nation's unity, stability, and march toward construction and production with all its efforts and sweat.

We have repeatedly warned against irresponsible behavior that stabs democratic life with poisoned daggers. We have said that with our faith in democracy, we see these deviations as violations that can be tolerated because we are still in the early stages of democracy. But, frankly, within the past months, they have begun to constitute a great danger to the progress of the people. The premeditated and determined violations can be justified only with lies and twisted logic. These acts are committed by people who realize that they will not affect the ruler, as much as the citizens in their democratic life, stability, and continuous efforts for progress. I submit that the violations will hurt those who want to exacerbate the situation and to destroy the nation. We are living in a community of enlightenment and honesty. Our major responsibility is to protect this community from manipulation, underhanded deals, and deception.

Every citizen in Egypt knows that we do not hide facts, excuse negligence, or protect unworthy people. Every citizen in this land is aware of the external conspiracies against Egypt. They are no longer hidden or covered and aim to shake internal stability and confidence and to obstruct progress. Some of the plotters have revealed their intentions, declaring that they want to destroy Egypt's economy. Some of these people are offended because Egypt has liberated its land and mobilized all its efforts to remove the devastation of four wars within 40 years, a burden that no other people could have borne. Some conspirators fear that they will be forced to aid Egypt to strengthen its economy. These people evade this responsibility under various pretexts. Some of them want Egypt to be the playground of terrorism and murder. If this is the behavior of Egypt's rivals outside the country, what does the Egyptian minority want with these hysterical practices? Do the knowledgeable Egyptian people not have the right to ask in whose interest do the conspirators create these storms? What is the relation between these internal plots and the plans of Egypt's rivals outside the country? They are troubled by the continuous progress in a true democracy, which imposes no restrictions on speech or thoughts.

I do not accuse, nor do I want to accuse anyone. But I want to put the facts before the people so that they will know who seeks to tamper with their fate and divert them from their aims and aspirations, enabling outside plots to penetrate Egypt. I tell those who are seeking to weaken and destroy democracy that the people do not and will not show any mercy. Lies are short-lived and facts will emerge despite all the conspiracies. Our democratic life will not be eradicated by any attacks or evils, whether covert or widely known. Our democratic life is based on respect for man's dignity, sanctity, and legitimate aspirations. Our democracy will not relinquish rights or sovereignty, nor allow anyone to violate Egypt's independence and the freedom of its people.

The people will never be deceived by rumors, delirious ramblings, and fabrications. Freedom exists in all of Egypt's constitutional institutions and the press for expressing ideas, submitting facts, and uncovering lies.

I address myself to the young and appeal to them to find out what is true in what they hear. He who exploits your enthusiasm, your innocence, and your idealism for personal purposes, in the search for bogus leadership or for fleeting partisan gain, is one who thinks that he can rise by standing on your shoulders and deceiving you. He should seek to elevate himself by elevating his country. This can only happen if he devotes himself to unselfish, national action for God and the people.

The people want to see huge projects that cost billions of pounds and will help them live a dignified life. The people want solutions to the problems daily facing them. The people want comfortable houses, proper medical treatment, schools, and means of transportation. The people want to see new factories, reclaimed agricultural land, and work opportunities. The people do not want yelling, shouting, sensationalism and defamation, or agitation for demonstrations without justification or purpose. The people want those who work and not those who lead disturbances and cause strife. We are facing very lean years, and there can be no relief except through work and sweat. We are facing an economic blockade designed to break us, but we have not and will not bow. [applause] We are working with our heads high and our dignity is stronger than any blockade. Everything that is taking place in Egypt in terms of extraordinary and continuous efforts is done by the young and for the young. They represent more than half of the present and are all of the future. They are the ones who ofered their lives and blood to liberate the land of Egypt, and they are the ones who are today giving their sweat and efforts in order to build Egypt.

I say to the advocates of lies and agitation: Leave the young alone. Leave them to dream and work until they can reap the fruits of a happy family and a happy home. Keep your evil away from their pure lives and hopes. Follow the example of the rational voices that are conscious of their national and pan-Arab responsibility and though in the opposition call on you not to exploit any incident in order to incite students and youths. I say this because Egypt is going through a situation that requires stability.

Listen to this national opposition voice when it says, sincerely and patriotically, that what is now taking place in the opposition press is a serious, demagogical precedent. Stop spreading rumors about the public sector.

If there is anyone who thinks that this sector can be tampered with, let him know that he is deluding himself. It will not be tampered with. In fact, bold scientific planning will be undertaken to develop and rationalize the public sector and push it toward wider horizons and greater production.

If there is anyone trying to undermine the private sector, he should also know that he is dreaming. We will never renounce the role of the private sector. There will be diligent planning to promote it and to remove the obstacles in the way of its progress on behalf of production. No one has a mandate over the government in its executive action to carry out the great awakening. In so doing, the government has adopted the principle of consultation and consideration of all views. It then makes its decision, free of any pressure, and guided by the need to serve the public interest and ease the burdens of those with low incomes.

Brothers and sisters, the wheel of work and production is moving with remarkable speed and vitality. No one other than those who refuse to acknowledge the efforts of workers and the sweat of producers can deny this. Many have launched new productive projects that bring us closer to the goal of self-sufficiency. This followed the government's announcement of many unambiguous facilities [taysirat] that could be applied to new towns and recently reclaimed land.

The people now respect the fact that firm decisions are made after extensive and diligent study. They are made in the public interest, to strengthen the confidence we require, and to encourage every Egyptian to contribute to his country's development.

What I see and what I have recently seen during my field trips to production centers increases my confidence that we are on the right track and are headed toward the right goals. Our young people and scientists working in the oil fields and elsewhere are a glowing picture that illustrates every sense of the words affiliation, commitment, and seriousness.

The Egyptian village has begun to shake off the dust of stagnation and the clouds of backwardness. They are becoming centers of production and export through self-managed solutions at the lowest cost. The rural family, with its men and women, is looking toward a better future. In Asyut, I saw a splendid example of the interrelation between the efforts of scientists and environmental requirements. This was reflected in the useful cooperation between university professors in their laboratories and research, and those who work in industrial and agricultural production to bring greater benefits to us all. We see signs of hope everywhere. The spirit of work and national identity is very much in evidence. Hands are extended for cooperation and common action to produce those things that benefit every Egyptian family.

Why, then, is a minority trying to darken a bright life, hinder successful efforts, and hide a glowing picture from the people by claiming that our life is stagnant, our present is gloomy, and our future is gloomier still? Why is there a continuing insistence on destroying work that has borne fruit? Why do they insist on portraying as ugly everything that is beautiful, and on distorting everything that is pure and noble?

Yes, brothers, some insist on publishing everything that breeds anxiety and doubt. Whenever a rumor dies because it is false, other voices are quick to cast doubt and spread fresh rumors. They claim that there will be a Cabinet reshuffle, and that the prime minister is suffering from a politial illness. They were quick to nominate, choose names, and make statements. All of this was from the web of imagination, and is both untrue and unfounded.

They still have not stopped circulating these rumors even after it was affirmed that the prime minister was truly ill and had left for treatment abroad. Despite the fact that this rumor was proved to be false, they have not retracted their claims and have persisted in their allegations that a new Cabinet will be formed. Why? Do they want to deceive the people into believing that the regime is unstable? As an indication of this supposed instability they say that the Cabinet will be reshuffled even though it has only been in power for a few months. In whose interests are they doing this? Whose interests are writers and politicians trying to serve when they compete for space in certain Arab newspapers well known for their hostile goals to any construction in Egypt? They write to distort the image of stability in Egypt. They seek to falsely portray pioneering Egypt as a subservient entity. What is this nonsense? I again repeat: Whose interests does this serve?

Around us and in the Arab region there are clear examples of the catastrophes and disasters that can be caused by the absence of democratic life and democratic rule, including the killing of hundreds of people, the destruction of installations, and the conversion of citizens' lives into a hell of shellfire and devastation. Democracy is our protection, and adherence to the democratic system is a national and patriotic duty. We have come of age. We must all realize and understand these facts. We are not living through a single experience but through a time of real democracy, security, peace, and stability for all Egyptians. Why do certain people seek to ruin this life through Egyptian hands?

Brothers and sisters, I have taken this opportunity to address the people. We are all dutybound to forge firmly ahead together to reach our national goals. There can be no frivolity in our approach, no sluggishness in our ambition, and no temptation or deception in the battles for the awakening and construction. I pray to almighty God to guide us along the correct path and to grant us success. May God's peace and blessing be upon you. [applause]

Mubarak Comments on Husayn-'Arafat Talks

NC311822 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1750 GMT 31 Jan 86

[Text] Cairo, 31 Jan (MENA) — Following his return to Cairo from Bonn this evening, President Husni Mubarak was asked about the failure of the talks between King Husayn of Jordan and PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat. He said: Yasir 'Arafat is still in Jordan. There is no such thing as failure. Failure means that no one is really trying. But there is always give and take.

Husayn Visit to Cairo Planned 'Next Week'

NC312150 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2055 GMT 31 Jan 86

[Text] Cairo, 31 Jan (MENA) — In its Saturday edition, *AKHBAR AL-YAWM* reports that talks between President Husni Mubarak and Jordan's King Husayn will take place in Cairo at the beginning of next week. The paper says the discussions will involve consultations and (?coordination) between Egypt and Jordan with the goal of assessing the situation and becoming familiar with all the remaining obstacles in the way of PLO participation in an international peace conference. The [word indistinct] political positions of the United States, Israel, and the Soviet Union will also be examined.

The paper points out that King Husayn's visit to Egypt will fall within the framework of Egyptian-Jordanian activity in Europe. [passage indistinct] *AKHBAR AL-YAWM* notes that Yasir 'Arafat has expressed a desire to come to Egypt and, when he does, high-level consultations can be expected to take place between Egypt and the PLO. The paper adds that a U.S. envoy will be arriving in Cairo in the next few days as part of a new tour, which will include a meeting with President Husni Mubarak.

SFRY President Arrives; Greeted by Mubarak

NC031143 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1130 GMT 3 Feb 86

[Text] Cairo, 3 Feb (MENA) — Radovan Vlajkovic, president of the SFRY State Presidency, arrived in Cairo this afternoon. President Muhammad Husni Mubarak greeted his Yugoslav guest at Cairo Airport, and escorted him to Al-Qubbah Presidential Palace for an official welcoming ceremony.

'Abd al-Majid Addresses Council on Palestinian Issue

NC021452 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 2 Feb 86

[53/5] Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, delivered a statement today before the Consultative Council on current developments in the Palestinian issue. He affirmed that this problem is a principal national issue for Egypt and a vital element in Egyptian foreign policy. He emphasized that Egypt's national interests cannot be achieved in isolation from the fulfillment of the Palestinian people's national rights.

'Abd al-Majid stated that the magnitude of the Egyptian people's sacrifices is proof of the extent to which Egypt adheres to the total achievement of national Palestinian goals. He also emphasized that the Palestinian problem is the crux of the Middle East conflict. He noted that a just, comprehensive, and permanent solution to the Arab-Israeli dispute can only be reached by solving this problem. 'Abd al-Majid asserted that Egypt cannot deal with the Palestinian issue alone. The problem concerns the entire Arab world and requires a sincere and unified Arab stand. 'Abd al-Majid affirmed that the Palestinian issue is now passing through a sensitive stage, requiring a decisive solution. The current Jordanian-Palestinian talks will have a vital effect on the imposition of a real peace in the region.

Lutfi Hopes To Return After Recuperation

NC311425 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1330 GMT 31 Jan 86

[Excerpt] London, 31 Jan (MENA) — Egyptian Prime Minister Dr 'Ali Lutfi, who is being treated in London, has told the MENA correspondent that he hopes to return to the homeland within the next 2 weeks, after ending the physical therapy treatment. He added that he is now feeling much better. Lutfi expressed warm thanks to all those who telephoned or cabled to ask about his health. The doctors treating the prime minister in London said today that the operation was completely successful. They told him that he was free to move about and he began 5-days of physical therapy.

Denies Planning Resignation

NC020828 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0630 GMT 2 Feb 86

[Text] Cairo, 2 Feb (MENA) — Prime Minister Dr 'Ali Lutfi has asserted that Egypt has been among the Arab countries to make the biggest sacrifices for the Palestinian cause. He added that Egypt is seeking to help other Arab countries to regain their territory, such as Syrian Golan, the Jordanian West Bank, and the Palestinian land, in order to establish peace in the Middle East region.

In an interview published today by *AL-AHRAM*, his first since having surgery, Dr Lutfi said that the Egyptians cannot do without the Arabs, just as the Arabs cannot do without the Egyptians. He stressed that the day will come when the decision to sever relations with Egypt will have been proven wrong. In the interview, the Egyptian prime minister touched on various domestic issues. He pointed out that there is no intention whatsoever to get rid of the public sector. He added that government policy aims to give a strong impetus to infrastructure projects.

Dr Lutfi also denied reports by opposition papers that he wishes to resign. He also denied the existence of differences with his Cabinet ministers. He asserted that the ministers and the governors are working together as a unified team, without any differences.

U.S. Under Secretary of State Arrives on Visit

JN011658 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1630 GMT 1 Feb 86

[Text] Baghdad, 1 Feb (INA) — William Schneider, U.S. under secretary of state for security assistance, science, and technology, arrived here this evening at the head of a delegation on a visit to Iraq. He was received by Wisam al-Zahawi, under secretary of the Iraqi Foreign Ministry, and the U.S. ambassador in Baghdad.

Ramadan, 'Aziz Receive Schneider

JN021600 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1550 GMT 2 Feb 86

[Text] Baghdad, 2 Feb (INA) — Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister, received William Schneider, U.S. under secretary of state for security assistance, science, and technology, and the accompanying delegation here today. The discussion during the meeting dealt with bilateral relations and ways of promoting cooperation in the economic, trade, and scientific fields in the service of the two countries' mutual interests. Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, also received William Schneider today. Talks dealt with bilateral relations and issues of mutual interest.

Trade Minister Receives Schneider

JN011932 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 1 Feb 86

[Text] Hasan 'Ali, RCC member and minister of trade, this evening received William Schneider, U.S. under secretary of state for security assistance, science, and technology, and the accompanying delegation. During the meeting which was attended by the U.S. ambassador in Baghdad, they discussed aspects of the economic and trade cooperation between the two countries and ways to promote it. William Schneider arrived in Baghdad this evening at the head of a delegation on a visit to the country.

U.S. Under Secretary Departs

JN021713 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1645 GMT 2 Feb 86

[Text] Baghdad, 2 Feb (INA) — William Schneider, U.S. under secretary of state for security assistance, science, and technology, left Baghdad for Cairo today at the end of a 2-day visit to Iraq. During his visit, the U.S. official held talks with Iraqi officials on bilateral relations and cooperation in the economic, trade, and scientific fields.

Spokesman Denies Use of 'Chemical Bombs'

JN010905 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0840 GMT 1 Feb 86

[Text] Baghdad, 1 Feb (INA) — An authoritative Iraqi military spokesman has denied Iranian claims that Iraq fired chemical bombs in the Area of Al-Muhamarrah [Khorramshahr]. In a statement to INA today, the spokesman said that these claims, contained in the Iranian military communique issued yesterday and broadcast over Tehran radio, are pure lies. The spokesman added that Iraq is well aware why the Iranian Government is spreading these lies, adding that Iraq knows the objectives for which the Iranian side is preparing such claims.

The spokesman warned the Iranian rulers against carrying out any foolhardy action and said that Iraq's decisive reply to such action will negatively affect the Iranian rulers.

Concluding, the spokesman emphasized that the only solution which will always be available to the Iranian rulers is to respond to the call of international public opinion to accept peace. Otherwise, Iraq will continue to enjoy overwhelming superiority in all fields.

Ba'th Party Delegation Leaves for Cuba

JN020939 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0832 GMT 2 Feb 86

[Text] Baghdad, 2 Feb (INA) — Shibli al-'Aysami, assistant secretary general of th Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, left Baghdad today leading a party delegation to attend the third congress of the Communist Party of Cuba that begins next Wednesday. The delegation comprises Na'im Haddad, member of the Ba'th Party National Command; and Sa'd Qasim Hammudi, director of the foreign relations office at the National Command.

Trade Minister Meets With Romanian Official

JN311806 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1716 GMT 31 Jan 86

[Text] Baghdad, 31 Jan (INA) — Hasan 'Ali, RCC member and trade minister, met this evening with Teodor Coman, minister of local administration [as received] and chairman of the Committee for Problems of People's Councils in Romania. They discussed bilateral relations and ways to develop them.

Commander on Readiness To 'Crush' Iranian Attack

JN020923 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0805 GMT 2 Feb 86

[Text] Baghdad, 2 Feb (INA) — An Iraqi Military commander has said that the Iraqi forces have completed their preparations to crush any future Iranian offensive. Commander of the III Army Corps Staff Major General Mahir 'Abd al-Rashid told the press here today that the Iraqi preparations have reached their peak with the aim of wiping out all those who will participate in this aggression. Commenting on Iranian threats to launch a new offensive against Iraq, the commander said the Iraqi forces have completed preparations to inflict real disaster on Iran and destroy its military and economic resources. He affirmed that the Iraqi forces will not allow any of the attackers to remain alive and will pursue them deep inside their territory to annihilate them. He said: We will crush their armor and equipment and kill their remnants.

AL-THAWRAH on Destruction of Iranian Economy

JN010933 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0905 GMT 1 Feb 86

[Text] Baghdad, 1 Feb (INA) — *AL-THAWRAH* stresses that Iraq's strategic and decisive decision to destroy Iranian oil installations and vital economic facilities will continue to be implemented so long as the Iranian regime continues to reject just and honorable peace. In its editorial today, *AL-THAWRAH* says that the Iraqis have implemented the Iraqi command's decision to deprive Iran of all its means of aggression and all its sources for financing such an aggression, have succeeded in reducing Iranian oil exports, and will definitely paralyze Iranian oil export opportunities.

AL-THAWRAH affirms that the suspension of Iranian oil exports from Khark Island shows that the strike by Iraqi fighter jets on the Ganeveh complex has dealt a severe blow to the Iranian economy and that its results will have their impact on the Iranian regime's war efforts. The paper concludes by saying that the continuation of Iraqi blows to Khark Island facilities, the Ganeveh complex, and other Iranian pumping facilities and oil fields will eventually suspend all Iranian oil exports.

Continuing Reportage on War With Iran

Communique No 2,101

JN311715 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1700 GMT 31 Jan 86

[Communique No 2,101 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 31 January 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our brave Armed Forces are recording their victories over the tyrants in order to keep cultured, progressive Iraq triumphant and glorious. The following is a roundup of activities for last night and today:

1. In the northern operational sector under the I Army Corps, our heroes opened heavy fire on an enemy group which tried to advance toward their positions. The group was forced to flee, pursued by our capable artillery fire.

2. Our men opened artillery and mortar fire on enemy positions opposite our formations in the various operational sectors, inflicting the following confirmed losses on the enemy:

a. Three vehicles and three infantry positions were destroyed in the VII Army Corps sector.

b. One excavator was damaged and one vehicle was destroyed in the East al-Basrah operational sector under the III Army Corps.

c. One excavator was destroyed and was seen in flames in the northern operational sector under the V Army Corps.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 31 January, 1986

Communique No 2,102

JN011722 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1700 GMT 1 Feb 86

[Communique No 2,102 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 1 February 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. With high readiness to crush the heads of the tyrannical clique and mutilate its remnants, Iraq's men, who believe in God and defend their people's honor, continue their combat missions in the various operational sectors, affirming by their brave, powerful acts their determination to achieve justice and peace. Here is a roundup of activities for last night and today:

1. Several formations of our forward units in the East al-Basrah operational sector under the III Army Corps directed heavy artillery and mortar fire at the enemy units facing them, scoring effective hits on their targets. They also destroyed a big enemy vehicle and set one ammunition dump on fire.

2. Our units in the East Tigris operational sector under the VI Army Corps engaged enemy positions and troop concentrations with their weapons, inflicting losses in equipment and personnel. They destroyed two infantry positions and one ammunition dump and burned one raft.

3. One of our units in the VII Army Corps sector shelled and completely destroyed an enemy tower.

4. One enemy observation post was destroyed in the East Maysan operational sector under the IV Army Corps sector.

5. The forces of the rancorous enemy shelled the Abi al-Khasib region with long-range artillery, injuring a civilian and damaging three houses.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 1 February 1986.

Communique No 2,103

JN021758 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1700 GMT 2 Feb 86

[Communique No 2,103 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 2 February 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. With hearts overflowing with faith in God and the principles of love for the homeland's soil and the great Iraqi people, the sons of the valiant Armed Forces, from positions of glory and pride, are preparing themselves to deal lightning blows to the renegade Khomeyniite clique and to sever the hand which seeks to harm our great Iraq and our great revolution. The following is a roundup of activities for yesterday evening and today:

1. We repeatedly warned the ignorant Iranian rulers about the consequences of proceeding on the course of evil and vice and repeatedly made them understand that their continued trend of aggression and their abidance by obsolete policies and stands

would not make them gain anything that they dream of achieving. On the contrary, it will bring them more defeats and disaster. We now repeat our warning, substantiated by irrefutable facts and daring deeds, and we raise our voices to proclaim that Iraq will remain the stronger in this conflict and that it will remain victorious with God's assistance, the strength stemming from justice, the wisdom of the enlightened leader, and the determination of the men. Continuing to implement the great people's will of pursuing the criminal enemy remnants and destroying all their resources and means that encourage them to prolong this war whose only objective is to fulfill the stupid designs of the Iranian rulers and their iillusions, our giant Air Force carried out the following heroic missions:

a. Our daring planes carried out a successful new air raid against Khark Island facilities at 1302 today, scoring devastating hits and setting their targets ablaze.

b. At 1637 today, squadrons of our planes carried out a new surprise and devastating raid on the Ganeveh oil pipeline intersection, scoring direct hits and dismembering their targets and setting them ablaze.

c. Since this morning, the brave eagles of the air have been pouncing on the enemy positions in the III and VI Army Corps sectors of operations, pouring their fire on the herds that Khomeyni and his clique have mobilized for committing aggression against our country, and destroying their positions, military hardware, and equipment in 224 combat missions.

After carrying out all these missions, our brave eagles safely returned to the homeland, crowned with laurels of victory. Glory to the Iraq of the two Al-Qadisiyah. Blessed be the brave eagles. Let this be a warning to the Iranian rulers and to all those who collaborate with them — those who are seeking cheap gains and are fishing in muddy waters — that we will continue to strike these facilities and all other vital targets until the will of justice and peace prevails.

2. Our heroic men in the operational sectors, using artillery, tank fire, mortars, and other types of weapons, dealt fierce blows to enemy positions opposite their positions, inflicting on the enemy the following confirmed losses:

a. Enemy losses in the East al-Basrah operational sector under the III Army Corps: Four enemy soldiers were killed and another was wounded; one infantry position was destroyed and its occupants were killed, and an enemy ambulance was seen evacuating enemy losses; one vehicle carrying personnel was hit; one excavator was set on fire and destroyed; and two ammunition dumps, one enemy boat, and one firing point were destroyed.

b. Two infantry positions were destroyed and their occupants killed, and a third enemy infantry position was also destroyed; two towers were completely destroyed; and one raft was destroyed in the East Tigris operational sector under the VI Army Corps.

c. Six vehicles were damaged and destroyed and one machinegun position was also destroyed in the VII Army Corps sector.

d. One enemy soldier was killed and another was wounded, and an enemy ambulance was seen evacuating them in the East Maysan operational sector under the IV Army Corps.

3. The forces of the clique of evil and charlatanism shelled Al-Qurnah with long-range artillery.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 2 February 1986

Attack on Maritime Target

JN021923 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1910 GMT 2 Feb 86

[Text] A military spokesman has stated the following: In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Reaffirming our warnings to the despotic, ignorant Iranian rulers against pursuing their trend of aggression, our giant Air Force continues to hound them in the air, on the ground, and at sea to destroy any resources or any target they use to perpetrate their crimes. The brave eagles of the air carried out an air raid on a large maritime target near the Iranian coast at 2000 [1700 GMT] today, scoring accurate and effective hits. After carrying out their duty with their well-known courage and efficiency, our brave eagles safely returned with their planes to the homeland, bringing good tidings of victory. We thank God, the best supporter.

[Dated] 2 February 1986

AL-DUSTUR Reports U.S. Postponement of Arms Deal

JN020826 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic
2 Feb 86 pp 1, 18

[Text] Washington, AFP — An official source announced in Washington yesterday that the U.S. Government has decided to postpone the U.S. arms deal to Jordan, which includes 40 fighter planes and anti-aircraft weapons, for an indefinite period due to the total opposition of Congress, which is being subjected to Zionist pressure. The source explained that there was no chance of another discussion of this issue during this year.

It is to be noted that this deal which is worth $1.9 billion had been previously prosptoned. U.S. State Department officials said that Secretary of State George Shultz had expressed disappointment with this decision. Moreover, a senior State Department official, who requested anonymity, noted the seriousness of a Jordanian switch to the USSR for military equipment.

Envoy on Deal Postponement

JN021903 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic
1730 GMT 2 Feb 86

[Huda Tawfiq dispatch from Washington]

[Text] In a violent reaction, the Jordanian Government has informed Washington of its great disappointment and indignation over President Ronald Reagan's decision to postpone the arms deal with Jordan. Jordanian ambassador in Washington Muhammad Kamal has told our radio that the U.S. measure undermines the peace process. The Jordanian ambassador added that though the postponement decision was expected, what surprised Jordan was that the U.S. Administration has not shown any readiness to defend the deal despite the fact that President Reagan is convinced of the need for this deal and that Jordan needs it.

The Jordanian ambassador contacted his government and said that Amman's reaction can be described as a stand of indignation, dissatisfaction, and disappointment in view of the explicit promises the U.S. authorities have made to Jordan to provide it with weapons.

Jordan's reaction, which has been communicated to Washington, can be summed up as follows:

1. Jordan's indignation and denunciation of the U.S. measure, which Amman views as a rejection of the deal, particularly since the Jordanian request for this deal goes back to 1979 and the U.S. Administration has postponed it every time.

2. Jordan will resort to all means and methods to secure these weapons from any source.

3. Jordan does not link the arms deal with the peace process.

This U.S. measure does not help Jordan. This was stated by the Jordanian ambassador when he said that this measure does not encourage Jordan and that any state which wants to participate in the peace process must feel that it is strong and capable of defending itself against all perils. The ambassador said: How can the United States play an effective role in the peace process, particularly with respect to territories it does not possess, when it cannot fulfill its promises of providing weapons it possesses?

This U.S. measure is a new burden for Jordan and for its role in the peace process. The Jordanian ambassador reiterated King Husayn's refusal to proceed with the peace process, particularly the aspects dealing with the Palestinian cause, without the Palestinians and the PLO. He said: There are many attempts to make Jordan participate in a specific arrangement, and Jordan has absolutely no intention of doing so.

Editorial Response

JN030901 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic
3 Feb 86 pp 1, 21

[Editorial: "Submission to the Zionist Will"]

[Text] We were not surprised here in Jordan to learn of the postponement of the arms deal whch had been previously postponed under pressure of the Zionist lobby, which has complete control over the U.S. Congress' decisionmaking regarding the Middle East issues. While we express deep bitterness and regret over President Ronald Reagan's decision to postpone the deal in the face of the Congress' insistence on voting against the deal, and while we also express deep bitterness and regret over the U.S. legislative institution's complete submission to the Zionist will, which places Israel's interests ahead of the supreme national interest of the United States itself, we do not believe for a moment that such postponement would lessen our determination to seek the legitimate defensive means from any source whatsoever since the matter is related to our sacred right to defend and preserve the security of this homeland.

The most astonishing and surprising thing in all these concomitants and the blackmail attempts that accompanied the submission of this deal before Congress, is the attempt, that is rejected in advance, to link this deal with what the Zionist pressure circles call progress in the Middle East peace process. This is a blatant blackmail attempt to impose conditions which Congress itself knows are unacceptable to Jordan under any circumstances. Jordan's serious and sincere endeavors to achieve just, durable peace in the Middle East stem from the eagerness of the Jordanians themselves to achieve peace and from their desire and the desire of the region's nations to achieve security, stability, and prosperity. Thus, linking the postponed deal with progress in the peace process causes astonishment and incites great anger at these intentional defmatory attempts.

While we wish to affirm to the U.S. Congress that Jordan is continuing to pursue a just, permanent peace in the Middle East in accordance with its convictions and the requirements of its people and within the framework of its absolute adherence to the international legitimacy and the principles of right and justice, we also affirm that we will continue to seek every possible avenue to satisfy our legitimate defense needs. The United States is not the only country that manufactures weapons. It is not the only country that can provide us with arms without any conditions that conflict with this country's sovereignty and the national pride of its leadership and people which is well-known to the Americans and others.

Talks With Palestinians Remain Deadlocked

JN030827 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 3 Feb 86 pp 1,2

[By Lamis K. Andoni and Salamh B. Ni'mat]

[Excerpts] Jordanian-Palestinian talks remained in deadlock on Sunday [2 February] as both Jordanian and Palestinian leaders pondered their next steps in their efforts to tackle the Palestinian problem and ways to move the Middle East peace process forward.

Top-level meetings between the two sides in the last 9 days have failed to narrow the gap between PLO demands from the U.S. administration to endorse the Palestinians' right to self-determination in return for the organisation's acceptance of U.N. Resolutions 242 and 338.

"Our talks have gone nowhere," a senior Jordanian official admitted on Sunday. But Jordan and the PLO "do not have any problem. The problem is between the PLO and the Americans," he said. His assessment was shared by Palestinian officials accompanying PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat on his current visit to Jordan.

Ever since Mr. 'Arafat and his high-powered delegation arrived here nine days ago, Jordan had tried to "reconcile the PLO's and U.S.' positions." the Jordanian official told the *JORDAN TIMES*. The talks, however, floundered over U.S. insistence that the PLO accept U.N. Resolutions 242 and 338 without accepting the Palestinians' right to self-determination.

Jordanian and Palestinian officials agreed on Sunday that the PLO's refusal to accept U.S. conditions for ensuring a PLO role in Middle East peace talks would have no negative impact on Jordan's relations with the organisation. "Both sides remain committed to the Feb. 11 agreement on joint political moves towards a negotiated settlement to the Palestinian problem," the Jordanian official said.

PLO leaders here and abroad echoed his statement and expressed hope that Jordan and the PLO would continue joint efforts on all fronts and levels.

Mr 'Arafat met on Saturday with PNC members living in Jordan and briefed them on the outcome of the talks with the Jordanian leaders. The meeting was attended by PNC members from different Palestinian factions, and the conferees voiced their full support for Mr. 'Arafat's position on Resolution 242. "It was a rare show of unity in the circumstances," one PNC member said after the meeting. He was referring to differences that have prevailed over the past few years between the Fatah group and other, more radical Palestinian factions under the PLO umbrella.

Sources close to the talks expected on Sunday that Jordan and the PLO might make separate statements on the Amman talks before Mr. 'Arafat leaves Amman. The sources did not say if the PLO chairman has made any plans yet for departure.

Replying to a question on a reported change in Israel's position on PLO participation in an international conference on the Middle East, the official said: "We, (all those involved in the Middle east peace process), have reached a point where we should stop all these political manoeuvres and make positions clear. If there were any changes in the American and Israeli positions we are still to hear of them."

The question to which the official was replying dealt exclusively with what a source close to the U.S. Administration told the *JORDAN TIMES* this week. The U.S. source said that Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres had informed the U.S. that he was willing to drop his objections to PLO participation in an international conference provided that the organisation would not have any veto power over any decision or agreement reached in the conference.

Israeli Terms for Peace Conference 'Unacceptable'

JN030822 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 3 Feb 86 pp 1, 20

[Editorial: "Unacceptable Conditions for a Rejected Peace"]

[Text] The official statement issued by the Zionist cabinet yesterday specified in a clear and direct manner three conditions for the enemy's participation in the peace talks. Each of these conditions provides cogent proof that the Zionist enemy still adheres to its old stands and policies that demand a special peace according to the Israeli entity's own speicfications — a peace that has nothing to do with Palestinian territory and people; in fact, a peace that legalizes all the forms of occupation and aggression that have occurred in the past and that will occur in the future.

The official Zionist statement specified that the enemy will approve only what it terms the international umbrella on these conditions: first, the talks will not lead to an enforced settlement; second, the "peace conference" will not adopt any decisions or cancel any agreements; third, no international conference will be held prior to direct talks between the Arabs and the Zionist entity.

A perusal of these Zionist conditions confirms that there is nothing new in the Israeli stand. All the enemy wants is an international testimony to Arab acceptance of Zionist hegemony and usurpation of territory and full legal recognition fo what has been and what has not yet been implemented of theZionist program, which aims at the entire Arab soil, existtence, and future. We do not know why the Zionsit cabinet approved the international umbrella when it had already announced that it does not consider this conference as the only framework for settlement and that it will not accept any decisions made by it, and when it has also said that separate, direct talks alone will determine the kind of peace the enemy seeks and wants to enforce.

The call for an international conference is not a formality; it is an invitation to implement the UN resolutions on the Palestine question — resolutions that call for the enemy's withdrawal and assert the inadmissibility of seizing other people's territory.

Zionism's rejection ofthe objectives of the international conference has rendered its approval of this conference absolutely useless. If the Zionist intention now is to respond to the formality rather than abide by the substance, we wonder what the position will be when the Likud takes over the Zionsit premiership. The Labor Party, which is said to be moderate, is challenging UN resolutions and is unwilling to respect the international community or its resolutions. In fact, the Labor Party is asking the international comunity to bear witness to what Zionist arrogance could do if the Arabs respon to enemy demands and conditions. The Arabs will not respond and history will not record victories, but defeats for the murderers. People will arise and overcome their weaknesses and setbacks long before the murderers realize that.

JORDAN TIMES Editorial on 'Arafat's Talks in Amman

JN030800 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 3 Feb 86 p 4

[Editorial: "Not just an encounter"]

[Text] It has become common practice for many of us in the news media to look at Mr. Yasir 'Arafat's talks with Jordanian officials as some sort of an encounter that could either succeed or fail. The fact is that the PLO chairman's 10 days of talks here are not a Jordanian-Palestinian encounter as much as they are a massive effort by both Jordan and the PLO to present a common, productive peace front. If the talks have failed, it is not because the PLO has rejected a Jordanian request to accept U.N. Resolution 242. Rather, the deadlock has come about because neither the Americans nor the Israelis would endorse the Palestinians' right to self- determination in return for acceptance of the U.N. resolution by the PLO. Jordan has served only as a catalyst to bring closer the American and Palestinian positions on the issues at stake. And we have had every good reason to try that.

Jordan's logic in urging a compromise on 242 has always been correct and clear. The Israelis have used the PLO's rejection of this U.N. resolution to perpetuate their occupation of Arab territories and as an effective tool for scuttling all peaceful efforts in the Middle East. The situation with this Israeli attitude would grow desperate and hopeless with each passing day, and something had to be done in order to avoid the slide. It was necessary and urgent therefore, in the absence of a united and strong Arab military front, to cling to the only compromise formula that is accepted by everyone (save the PLO): Resolution 242. Jordan, along with many in this world, perceived this to be the best and safest course of action possible. But evidently the Palestinians thought of it otherwise, and this is where we stand.

So, to say Jordan wants the PLO to accept 242 and expect nothing in return is unfair. The Palestinian people have every right to self-determination and to choose their own representatives and leaders, and if anything, we fault the Americans and the Israelis for not heeding these just demands. It is the U.S. and Israel which are holding up progress in the peace process by not making the necessary concessions for peace. If they truly want an honourable and lasting settlement to the Palestinian problem, both countries have to gather enough courage and vision to reciprocate Jordanian and Palestinian gesture such as enshrined in the Feb. 11 accord and the subsequent steps that we have taken to achieve peace in this part of the world.

Contrary to common perceptions, the Jordanian-Palestinian talks of the past 10 days have not necessarily succeded nor failed. What has been achieved, however, is that the ball has been passed back to where it should have been: in the American-Israeli court.

Gorbachev Invites King Husayn to Moscow

NC021045 Paris AFP in English 1025 GMT 2 Feb 86

[Excerpt] Amman, Feb 2 (AFP) — King Husayn of Jordan has been invited to Moscow by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, an authoritative Jordanian sources said here today.

The source did not say whether King Husayn had accepted the Soviet invitation.

Al-Jumayyil Sends Message to Saudi King

NC030556 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
0415 GMT 3 Feb 86

[Text] Developments in Lebanon and Lebanese-Saudi relations were the central topics covered in a message sent by President of the Republic Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil to the Saudi monarch, King Fahd 'Ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz. The message was conveyed by Ambassador Zafir al-Hasan.

Seeks 'Understanding' With Hubayqah

NC311830 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain
in Arabic to Lebanon 1730 GMT 31 Jan 86

[Text] According to exclusive information received by the Voice of the Mountain, the Somoza of Bikfayya [President Amin al-Jumayyil] has used various indirect channels to send proposals to Elie Hubayqah calling for understanding and reconciliation. Somoza's sources claim this would be done on the basis of the fact that past events were an internal affair and that things could be set right in order to save the Christians. Samir Ja'ja' has also made a similar proposal to the military leaders who left East Beirut with Hubayqah.

Hubayqah Ambushed 31 Jan; Several Wounded

NC011933 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1915 GMT 1 Feb 86

[Text] According to a security report from the north, Elie Hubayqah, former chairman of the Lebanese Forces Executive Committee, was subjected to an ambush yesterday on the road from Al-Barid to the Al-Biddawi camps. Hubayqah was on his way to Zgharta through 'Akkar. Some of his companions, as well as a few intelligence men, were hurt in the ambush. Elie Abu Najm, Nabil Ghibril, and Joseph Ya'qub were included among the wounded.

Birri, Junblatt Hold Talks With Syrian Leaders

Met by Khaddam

NC021817 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1800 GMT 2 Feb 86

[Text] According to reports from the Syrian capital, Ministers Nabih Birri and Walid Junblatt arrived in Damascus this afternoon. They immediately met with Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam. Saudi mediator Rafiq al-Hariri has also arrived in Damascus.

Tripartite Agreement Discussed

NC030655 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
0530 GMT 3 Feb 86

[Text] A meeting was held in the office of Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam at 1800 yesterday. In addition to Khaddam, the session was attended by Ministers Nabih Birri and Walid Junblatt, 'Asim Qansuh, Muhsin Dallul, and Dr Muhammad Baydun. Elie Hubayqah, former Minister Michel Al-Murr, and Michel Samahah joined the meeting at 1845. The conferees discussed the overall situation and developments since the signing of the tripartite agreement. The talks centered on the current state of affairs and on preparations to face any eventuality and prevent those who have been placed at a disadvantage from causing any confusion affecting security or politics. The results of the meetings held with a delegation representing the Independent Maronite Deputies group on Saturday were also reviewed.

Minister Birri described the session as important, if not crucial. He said that the dicussions were devoted primarily to ways of saving Lebanon and restoring the spirit of the accord. Consequently, this agreement must be implemented. No one, regardless of the office he may hold, should stand in the way of the Lebanese people's unity and the unification of their country.

When Birri was asked what steps would be taken to implement this agreement, he emphasized that there is a strong and serious will to save the country. Minister Junblatt said: We always meet for consultations and to discuss ways of facing the future. Naturally, we are committed to the tripartite agreement, which we view as the foundation for peace in Lebanon. He added: As nationalist forces, we stand by the tripartite agreement, which we consider to be the way to peace in Lebanon. Hubayqah made no statement.

Birri Returns to Beirut

NC031040 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1000 GMT 3 Feb 86

[Text] After a series of political meetings and exchanges in the Syrian capital, and following his visit to Sierra Leone, Nabih Birri, minister of state for the South and reconstruction, returned to Beirut at dawn today. He received Soviet Charge d'Affaires Yuriy Suslikov at 1030 for a discussion of the current situation.

Further on Maronite Deputies' Trip to Syria

Delay Due To Security

NC010756 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
0745 GMT 1 Feb 86

[Text] The security situation in the Ra's al-Matn area has prevented the independent Maronite deputies from continuing their trip to Damascus by land. It has been learned that the Deputies are now trying to get a military helicopter to take them from Al-Hazimiyah to the Syrian capital.

Helicopter Secured for Deputies

NC010832 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
0815 GMT 1 Feb 86

[Text] A military helicopter for the independent Maronite deputies has been obtained, following talks between Beirut and Damascus. The Lebanese military helicopter is scheduled to take off from Al-Yarzi at 1030 this morning. The Maronite deputies will meet with Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam upon their arrival in Damascus.

Kaddam Meeting 'Positive'

NC012015 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1915 GMT 1 Feb 86

[Text] Deputy Auguste Bakhus has described the first meeting between a delegation representing the independent Maronite deputies and Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam as positive. He noted that the delegation will spend the night in the Syrian capital. Our correspondent accompanying the delegation has informed us that members of the group held a second meeting with Khaddam this evening. Reports from Damascus indicate that the delegation also met with Michel al-Murr, Michel Samahah, and Elie Hubayqah.

Deputy Harb on Talks

NC021205 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0615 GMT 2 Feb 86

[Excerpts] The independent Maronite deputies group held two sessions of talks with Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam in Damascus yesterday. The group also met with Elie Hubayqah, Michel Samahah, and Michel al-Murr.

After the second meeting, Deputy Harb said: The independent Maronite deputies group believes that however difficult and complicated the circumstances, the Lebanese must not despair. On the contrary, the problems must move them to action to end the critical situation in which the country is foundering. In our capacity as a political movement and as responsible deputies, we believe that our group is duty bound to break the vicious circle caused by recent events in the country.

Harb added: The goal of our meeting with the Syrian vice president was to find solutions to the problems in order to resume the dialogue and salvage the country. As a result of the talks, we learned that the Syrian strategy to help Lebanon remains constant and consistent. Syria cannot be a party to the Lebanese conflict; that country is an arbiter or a helper to resolve the crisis. This gives much hope to the Lebanese. Moves by any party will receive Syrian support and, hopefully, the support of other Lebanese parties, because we can no longer tolerate a continuation of the war, fighting, and upheavals. We hope that today's meeting will mark the beginning of Maronite contacts with all the parties to start a serious dialogue on ending the war in which we are immersed.

Asked if the coming dialogue will be confined to the Maronite group, Harb replied: Certainly not. We are only helping the Lebanese to overcome the obstacle facing Lebanon. We hope that this will be achieved by our modest contribution. We also hope that all good people and all people of goodwill will cooperate with us because a single hand cannot clap.

Asked if the group has presented proposals for action, Harb said: As a result of the protracted talks, we reached a common conclusion that we must act. Such action must begin with all parties. We have an understanding with Khaddam that we should cooperate to eliminate the obstacles and to facilitate dialogue.

Asked when a practical step for starting a dialogue will be taken, Harb answered: I believe that our efforts will not stop. We will continue to work and we are open to everyone.

Harb was asked: Have you succeeded in reopening a dialogue between Syria and President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil? The deputy replied: I do not believe that the dialogue was closed, as the people imagined. This is the Syrian position that has been communicated to us. As far as President al-Jumayyil is concerned, no problem exists. Our basic endeavor is to resume the peace process in Lebanon.

Asked if there is a dialogue between Syria and President al-Jumayyil, Harb said: We are advocates of any dialogue that can help save Lebanon.

Deputy Butrus Harb earlier had made a statement in which he stated that the meetings in Damascus were beneficial and that two basic points had been emphasized They are that the Syrian strategy to help Lebanon is continuing and that Syria does not favor a military solution, but believes that dialogue and reconciliation must be adopted. Syria is not siding with one party against another, but is extending its hand to help all parties to end the war and to achieve reconciliation. Deputy Harb said that the group's return to Damascus would be an indication that tangible results had been achieved in the group's consultations in Lebanon.

Return From Damascus

NC021206 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1015 GMT 2 Feb 86

[Text] The members of the Independent Maronite Deputies Group arrived at the Defense Ministry in Al-Yarzi at 1130 today aboard a Lebanese Army helicopter, which had taken them from Al-Mazzah Military Airport in Damascus. They went immediately to the home of Deputy Ilyas al-Hirawi to assess the meetings held in Damascus yesterday. The last of these took place at the Sheraton Hotel and continued until midnight.

According to Deputy Jurban Tawq, the Syrians want to keep the reconciliation process going and, as 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam has stressed, they are maintaining a position equidistant from all Lebanese parties. He added that the group will be getting in touch with President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil, the Lebanese Forces, Apostolic Administrator Bishop Ibrahim al-Hilu, former President Sulayman Franjiyah, Prime Minister Rashid Karami, and Ministers Nabih Birri, and Walid Junblatt. He said: We got the distinct impression that Damascus will be helping in this effort to the degree these parties respond. Our activity is based on a positive and open spirit and a course of action that Bkirki [seat of the Maronite Patriarchate] has adopted.

Deputy Tawq declared: We must be persistent in trying to defuse the situation, and there is always reason to be optimistic about this.

Sham'un Criticizes Deputies

NC031054 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1015 GMT 3 Feb 86

[Text] Former President Camille Sham'un has criticized the visit that members of the Independent Maronite Deputies Group paid to Damascus. He said that their trip will never bear any positive fruit, and ruled out the possibility of any contact with the group's deputies.

Paqraduni Discusses Lebanese Forces, Al-Jumayyil

On 15 January Operation

NC312130 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
2015 GMT 31 Jan 86

[Text] In an interview with Lebanese journalists and citizens on the Lebanese Broadcasting Corporation's television station, lawyer Karim Paqraduni, deputy chairman of the Lebanese Forces Executive Committee, reviewed the circumstances and implications of the 15 January operation. He said that the reasons for the 15 January operation were the same as those that led to the 12 March movement. The most important of these were the tendency to monopolize Christian decision-making and the violation of personal freedoms.

He said: Decisions regarding internal disputes are very difficult. No one wishes to turn the political conflict into a military one. I personally undertook mediating role in the 10 days that preceded the operation, in the hope of finding a peaceful solution before resorting to the gun.

Paqraduni maintained that Mr Elie Hubayqah had already decided to approve the tripartite agreement, irrespective of the outcome of the vote in the executive committee.

Paqraduni then spoke about uprisings that took place within the National Liberal Party, the Phalangist Party, and the Lebanese Forces. He said that this was a corrective process taking place within a free democratic framework. The atmosphere in the Christian ranks has been cleared, he said.

Asked about the Lebanese Forces' position on the question of the president's resignation, Paqraduni said: I want to draw attention here to an error and a contradiction. The error is the mistaken belief that the president's resignation will end the crisis. The contradiction is in the Muslims' behavior: They usually rally around every president at the start of his term, and then they turn against him in the middle of his term. Paqraduni declared that the Lebanese Forces are opposed to the removal of a president by force.

Military Will Not Solve Crisis

NC011033 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
0815 GMT 1 Feb 86

[Text] Lawyer Karim Paqraduni, deputy chairman of the Lebanese Forces Executive Committee, has defined the forces' position on the call for President al-Jumayyil's resignation. It opposes the forced removal of the president, and would repudiate any use of force against him.

Paqraduni said that the Lebanese crisis would not be solved by military means. According to him, the solution is either a political one or no solution at all. He asserted that the European-American stand is that the Syrian Army is prohibited from entering Christian areas.

Paqraduni emphasized that President al-Jumayyil's resignation would not solve the Lebanese crisis. He said that the Lebanese Forces will not be the sole decision-maker, adding that it does not claim to be the Christians' representative. The decision will be taken after consultations with all the Christian groups. He also regarded the Bkirki declaration [by Maronite officials on 25 January] as the umbrella and the guarantee.

Paqraduni added that the alternative to the tripartite agreement is an amended version that would define powers, clarify the special relationship with Syria, and reject a Syrian-supervised rehabilitation of the Lebanese Army, which casts doubts on the Army's reliability.

Paqraduni stated that there is direct and indirect communication with Syria, noting that the message from the Lebanese Forces to the parties concerned is that the agreement is a problem, rather than a new solution, and that the Lebanese Forces is ready to resume the dialogue.

Amal's Haydar Responds

NC011949 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1900 GMT 1 Feb 86

[Text] In response to a statement by Karim Paqraduni, deputy chairman of the Lebanese Forces Executive Committee, Colonel 'Akif Haydar, chairman of the Amal Movement's Political Bureau, said today that this statement is full of fallacies. He asserted that the point dealing with an indirect contact between the Lebanese Forces and Minister Nabih Birri is a lie and an intrigue. Col Haydar also reiterated that Syria will not intervene militarily in Lebanon as it is not a party to the dispute.

Further on Kidnapping of Korean Diplomat

Karami Asked To Intervene

NC311346 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1130 GMT 31 Jan 86

[Text] Prime Minister Rashid Karami today received the South Korean ambassador to Lebanon. They discussed the kidnapping of a South Korean diplomat. The ambassador asked Prime Minister Karami to make every possible effort to secure his release. Immediately afterward, Prime Minister Karami instructed Ambassador Samih al-Baba, head of the Political Affairs Department at the Foreign Ministry, to begin the necessary contacts in order to discover where the diplomat is being held and to work for his release.

Embassy Talks To Amal

NC011238 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 1 Feb 86

[Text] South Korean Ambassador in Lebanon Kim Hyon-chin has visited Dr Hasan Yusuf, the official in charge of foreign relations in the Amal Movement. They discussed the case of the kidnapped Korean diplomat, To Chae-song. Dr Yusuf promised to make every effort to secure the release of the Korean diplomat. He voiced Amal's denunciation of all forms of kidnapping and restriction of freedom.

'Green Brigades' Asks Ransom

NC021031 Paris AFP in English 1008 GMT 2 Feb 86

[Text] Beirut, Feb 2 (AFP) — An anonymous caller to a radio station here today demanded 10 million dollars for the release by February 10 of South Korean Embassy Second Secretary To Chae-song, 43, who was kidnapped on Friday. The caller added that the "Green Brigades" — hitherto unknown — would "have recourse to violence" if the demand was not met within the time limit. The call was to the "Voice of the Homeland" radio.

Mr. To, posted here since August, was seized by armed men in the Moslem district of Al-Ramlah Al-Bayda' in southern Beirut, near the South Korean Chancellery. Embassy First Secretary Kim Kyu-yong [title as received], who was with him, was not taken. The South Korean Embassy later made contact with officials of the Shia Moslem group Amal and Jaafari (SHIA) Mufti 'Abd al-Amir Qabalan.

Photo of To Released

NC030820 Paris AFP in English 0815 GMT 3 Feb 86

[Excerpt] Beirut, Feb 3 (AFP) — A hitherto unknown group today claimed responsibility for the kidnapping of South Korean diplomat To Chae-song, who was abducted in Moslem-dominated West Beirut three days ago. The "Fighting Revolutionary Cells" claimed responsibility in a typed statement in Arabic sent to a foreign news agency, and also provided a Polaroid photograph of Mr. To, the second secretary at the South Korean Embassy here, who appeared tired and was holding the latest edition of the U.S. magazine *TIME* (dated February 3). The group called on the South Korean Government to "satisfy all the demands that we shall announce later," and threatened to "liquidate" the diplomat if the demands were not met. The South Korean Embassy had not yet authenticated the photograph.

Fadlallah Sees Islamic Rule as Strategic Goal

NC010853 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0615 GMT 1 Feb 86

[Text] Scholar Muhammad Husayn Fadlallah has declared in Tehran that the strategic goal of the Islamic movement in Lebanon is to create the right circumstances for the emergence of Islamic rule. This would do away with the sectarianism in the country. In an interview in Tehran, Fadlallah said that the situation in Lebanon has again deteriorated and that the future is still uncertain despite the signing of the Damascus tripartite agreement. He affirmed that the Lebanese problem comes from abroad and that it cannot be separated from the Palestinian cause. He said that as long as Israel concocts schemes in Lebanon, the two issues will remain alive forever.

Al-Murabitun Returns to W. Beirut

NC311307 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1215 GMT 31 Jan 86

[Text] Security organs in West Beirut note that Al-Murabitun [Independent Nasirite Movement] has returned to the scene in West Beirut. According to reports, an Al-Murabitun civilian night patrol is being seen along the Al-Tariq Al-Jadidah and Al-Mazra'ah road. Amid the confusion prevailing in West Beirut, Junblatt's followers continue their retreat toward the mountain, turning over their posts to armed organizations, including the Arab Democratic Party [ADP]. Three hundred ADP gunmen have arrived from Al-Biqa' in West Beirut, following a 3-day stop in the mountain area.

'Arafat Military Adviser Reportedly in Beirut

NC011756 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1715 GMT 1 Feb 86

[Text] According to a security report, a military adviser to Yasir 'Arafat has arrived in Beirut. He is holding talks with Palestinian military officials in the camps on ways to strengthen the Palestinian military presence there and the possibility of redeployment outside the camps.

Israeli Warplanes Carry Out Mock Raids on East Sidon

NC311316 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 31 Jan 86

[Text] Israeli warplanes carried out mock raids on east Sidon between 1410 and 1430. The Israeli aircraft dropped leaflets addressed to Sidon residents. The leaflets, which are signed by Ori Or, commander of the Israeli northern area, contain intimidatory words and threats against the inhabitants not to continue what the leaflets call their support for the Lebanese resistance operations against the enemy forces and their agents. The leaflets further note that any collaboration with what they call the Palestinian terrorist organizations will bring about destruction and ruin to their homeland. The leaflets remind the inhabitants about the Israeli raid last Wednesday.

Israelis Reportedly Annex Land in South

NC311534 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 31 Jan 86

[Text] According to reports from the southern border strip, the Israeli enemy forces have annexed some 30 square km of territory. They have laid an electronically-operated trip wire along a line running from the outskirts of Kafr Killa to the area north of Al-Mtullah. This action is part of the Israeli enemy's policy of annexation. Meanwhile, the occupation forces have opened an administrative office in Al-Naqurah for residents affairs and to circulate Israeli currency. The office is run by an Israeli captain.

Amal Clashes With Israeli Naval Personnel

NC311916 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1900 GMT 31 Jan 86

[Text] Our correspondent in Tyre reported a short while ago that, at approximately 1715, an Israeli rubber boat with several divers on board approached the Al-Ghaziyah coast near an Amal Movement checkpoint. A clash at once broke out between the personnel manning the checkpoint and those of the enemy boat. Several RPG-7's and bursts of medium-and light-caliber machinegun fire were directed at the boat, forcing it to retreat. Our correspondent added that the checkpoint personnel suffered no casualties. He pointed out that a state of alert has been declared in the area in case similar operations take place.

Amal, Palestinians Agree on Camp Peace Plan

NC302050 Paris AFP in English 2040 GMT 31 Jan 86

[Text] Beirut, Jan 31 (AFP) — The Shi'ite Amal militia and the Palestinian National Liberation Front (PNLF), a pro-Syrian Palestinian grouping, today agreed on a plan to restore peace at the Shatila Palestinian refugee camp, the scene of recent clashes that have left a dozen dead, according to a provisional toll.

The plan calls for the dismantling of fortified positions from tomorrow morning and "intensive meetings" between the two sides in an effort to improve relations, a PNLF communique said. Amal militiamen had been preventing anyone from entering or leaving the camp, home to 1,500 Palestinian refugees, a member of the camp committee said.

Three days of fighting between Palestinians and Amal militiamen have left 12 people dead and about 40 wounded, according to a toll built up from a variety of sources. A spokesman for the PNLF said that six Palestinian civilians had been killed outside the camp since last Tuesday. Mutilated, unidentifiable corpses had also been discovered, some 12 Palestinians had been kidnapped and several Palestinian homes set ablaze in the past few days, he added. Fighting last May and June between Amal and the Palestinians in and around the Beirut refugee camps of Shatila, Sabra, and Burj al-Barajinah left an estimated 1,300 people dead.

Army Positions Under Druze, Leftist Fire

NC011210 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
1152 GMT 1 Feb 86

[Text] Clashes involving the use of medium-caliber machineguns, rockets, and artillery have been going on for some time on the Bikfayya-Al-Dawwar lines. Sniper fire predominated on the traditional combat lines today. The Lebanese Army's positions in Suq al-Gharb and the commercial markets have been coming under intermittent, heavy sniper fire since this morning from the positions of the Junblatt gunmen in the mountain area and the leftist organizations in West Beirut. The township of Bsaba came under machinegun fire from Al-Ma'rufiyah this morning. In another development, an explosive device went off in the Hurj Thabit area at 1200, injuring one person and causing slight material damage.

Amal Movement Political Bureau Holds Meeting

NC011446 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain
in Arabic to Lebanon 1400 GMT 1 Feb 86

[Text] The Amal Movement Political Bureau today held its weekly meeting under the chairmanship of Colonel 'Akif Haydar. The bureau members discussed the current political developments and the situation in the south. In a statement issued after the meeting, the bureau members said that the best solution to the current problem is the immediate and total elimination of political sectarianism. They demanded that the Security Council and international organizations condemn and deter Israel, especially for having marked out 35 square miles of Lebanese territory in the south.

Overnight Fighting Reported in Beirut

NC020626 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
0530 GMT 2 Feb 86

[Text] Fighting involving the use of artillery and machineguns took place on the Ra's al-Nab'-Bisharah al-Khuri line at 0200 today, growing more intense from 0300 to 0400. The situation then eased, relatively speaking. However, intermittent explosions continued to be heard until this morning. Sniper fire occurred just before midnight on the commerical markets combat lines and reached residential areas ajacent to the contact lines.

Bomb Explodes in Sinn al-Fil; Casualties Reported

NC311628 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1615 GMT 31 Jan 86

[Text] An explosive charge went off on Al-Ghazal Street, in Sinn al-Fil, at 1755 today. According to preliminary information, the charge had been placed inside a briefcase. A number of citizens, including two women, were injured in the explosion.

President Al-Asad To Visit Jordan 'This Week'

GF011022 Doha QNA in Arabic 0945 GMT 1 Feb 86

[Text] Dubayy, 1 Feb (QNA) — Today's issue of the newspaper *AL-BAYAN* quotes responsible circles in Amman as saying that it is expected that Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad will arrive in Jordan before the end of this week on a 2-day visit.

The newspaper notes that side meetings between Jordanian and Syrian officials were held in Amman during the past days in order to make the necessary arrangements for this visit.

Al-Asad Receives Sudanese Defense Minister

JN011300 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1215 GMT 1 Feb 86

[Text] At 1200 today, President Hafiz al-Asad received Sudanese Defense Minister Major General 'Uthman 'Abdallah. The meeting was attended by General Mustafa Talas, deputy commander in chief, deputy prime minister, and defense minister. The president received from Maj Gen 'Tuhman a message from General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of the Sudanese Military Council. Talks revolved around the situation in the region and issues of common interest.

Khaddam Receives Lebanon's Maronite Deputies

JN011303 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1215 GMT 1 Feb 86

[Text] Damascus — At 1100 today, Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam received the delegation of the independent Maronite deputies group in Lebanon which comprises Habib Kayruz, Butrus Harb, Ilyas al-Khazin, Jubran Tawq, and Auguste Bakhus. Talks revovled around the situation in Lebanon.

Maronite Delegation's Activities

JN011839 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic
1730 GMT 1 Feb 86

[Louis Faris dispatch from Damascus]

[Text] At 1100 today, Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam received the delegation of the independent Maronite deputies group in Lebanon which comprises Habib Kayruz, Butrus Harb, Ilyas al-Harawi, Ilyas al-Khazin, Jubran Tawq, and Auguste Bakhus. Talks revolved around the situation in Lebanon. Following this 3-hour meeting, deputy Auguste Bakhus told the press that the delegation will remain until tomorrow in order to resume the talks with Khaddam.

Regarding the results of the first meeting, deputy Bakhus said: We have heard sensible, understandable, and acceptable talk from a responsible man. It is a good, fraternal talks. We placed the vice president in the atmosphere of the possibility of saving Lebanon. He added: We are a group that is mobilized for the sake of salvation. We are acceptable to all factions. We found that the talks must continue so we can explore the overt and covert means.

Replying to the question: Are you also authorized by President Al-Jumayyil, Deputy Bakhus replied: We are authorized by our God and conscience. We have contacted all factions and functionaries in Lebanon. I believe that we are undertaking a worthwhile endeavor that could help save Lebanon.

Afterward, the independent Maronite deputies had lunch with former minister Michel al-Murr. A meeting then took place between the six deputies and Elie Habayqah, Michel Samahah, Michel al-Murr, Elie Farazli, and Khalil al-Harawi. Later, a second meeting took place between the independent Maronite deputies and Khaddam.

In the meantime, Dr Hasan Hashim, chairman of the Amal Movement Executive Committee, arrived in Damascus today accompanied by the movement's military officer, Zakariya Hamzah — Abu Yahya. The two Amal officials met with Khaddam.

A source close to Habyqah expects an important meeting to take place tomorrow among Hubayqah, Nabih Birri, and Junblatt. This will be their first meeting since the signing of the tripartite agreement at the end of last year.

Khaddam on Agreement Support

JN020641 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
0415 GMT 2 Feb 86

[Text] Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam has stressed Syria's firm position concerning its support for the peace march in Lebanon and its backing for the agreement of national solution for the Lebanese crisis signed in late December 1985. Khaddam noted that Syria is continuing to exert its efforts and endeavors to realize security and peace among the Lebanese brothers. This came yesterday when Khaddam received a delegation of independent Maronite deputies in Lebanon comprising Habib Kayruz, Butrus Harb, Ilyas al-Hawari, Ilyas al-Khazin, Jubran Tawq, and August Bakhus.

Discussion dealt with the Lebanese situation.

Libyan Officials Conclude Visit, Depart Damascus

JN311804 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1615 GMT 31 Jan 86

[Text] Damascus — Major Al-Khuwaylidi al-Humaydi, member of the Libyan 1 September Revolution Command Council, and Fawzi al-Shakshuki, Libyan secretary of the People's Committee for Planning, Economy, and Petroleum, left Damascus this afternoon following a visit to the country during which they met with President Hafiz al-Asad.

They were seen off at Damascus International Airport by 'Isam al-Na'ib, minister of state for foreign affairs; and Dr Muhammad al-'Imadi, minister of economy and foreign trade.

Radio Comments on Richard Murphy Statements

JN011420 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 1 Feb 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] Gentlemen, within the framework of renewing his activities in the Middle East, U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy made several statements over the past few days in which he reiterated a number of U.S. stands and the call for direct negotiations between separate Arab sides and Israel. Murphy tocuhed on Syria in his statements and called on it to participate in what he termed the peace process. He said: It will reap many benefits from such participation.

It would not do much good to dwell on the well-chosen and carefully spoken words or on Murphy's diplomatic skill because the contents and implications are more important than words. The content of U.S. stands on peace in the Middle East continues to be negative and governed by a number of No's such that any talk of peace in this regard is false and far from the truth. The No's that govern the U.S. stand in the Middle East as stated by a number of senior U.S. official on several occasions are: First, no to the principle of complete and unconditional Israeli withdrawal from all the Arab territories which Israel occupied during the 1967 aggression. Second, no to the Arab Palestinian people's right of self-determination and their right to establish their national state on their land. Third, no to the Palestinian state which was stipulated by the General Assembly resolution which called for the partitioning of Palestine and the establishment of two states: one Jewish and one Arab. Fourth, no to the international Middle East peace conference under UN auspices to be attended by all the concerned parties. These firm U.S. No's which have not changed since they were announced, make it impossible for the United States to lead a serious, honorable peace process or be an honest broker or referee in the Middle East conflict. Moreover, these No's place the United States in a trench that is hostile to the United Nations and the Arabs, one that supports aggression and the occupation of other people's land by force, and the imposition of a fait accompli policy.

What real peace process can be initiated on the basis of rejecting the principles of a just peace in the region which can be summarized in two points: Israel's relinquishment of the Arab territories it occupied by force, and recognition of the Palestinian people's inalienable rights? What real peace process can be achieved on the basis of ignoring the UN resolutions and the principles of the UN Charter and preventing the United Nations from playing its normal role? The U.S. political moves in the Middle East are shackled by a commitment to Israel which makes the U.S. policy an Israeli policy that advocates aggression, expansion, and oppression and is far from a balanced policy. Consequently, this makes the U.S. policy hostile to the Arabs and to their legitimate right to liberate their occupied land and regain their usurped rights.

Regardless of the U.S. diplomats' skill in finding the well-chosen words and in speaking about peace and the peace opportunities which they claim may not become available for a second time, the U.S. diplomats are unable to conceal the fact that they are calling on the Arabs to surrender before Israel and to hand over their cause, land, and rights to the United States, Israel's strategic ally. Otherwise, how can we interpret Murphy's statement about the peace process and at the same time his call for dragging separate Arab sides to the table of direct negotiations with Israel? If the United States really wants a peace process in the region, why is it opposing the role of the United Nations and the international conference under UN auspirces? As for Murphy's statement about Syria's policy, well, he himself knows the answer because he has heard it many time sin Damascus. Syria cannot be addressed with temptation or threats nor will it deviate from its principled stands in defending the Arabs' right to liberate their occupied land and regain their usurped rights. Syria will not be dragged into games that are aimed at placing Israel in the stronger position and the Arabs in the weaker position in negotiations. Syria, which wants real, just peace, has always believed that the road to this peace is through the framework of the United Nations, the international conference called for by the United Nations, and adherence to the principles of the UN Charter.

AL-THAWRAH Says United States 'Essence of Evil'

JN010734 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0445 GMT 1 Feb 86

[Press review]

[Text] Under the headline "U.S. Veto and Arab Stand," *AL-THAWRAH* says: The United States once again has used its veto in the UN Security Council to abort a draft resolution condemning Israel's recurrent aggressions against holy places in the occupied territories and rejecting Israel's claims of its so-called sovereignty over occupied Jerusalem. This clearly shows that Washington is actually implementing Israel's policy in the region and that its commitment to the Zionist entity's security makes it proclaim war on the Arabs and encourage Israel to commit aggression and carry out expansion.

The U.S. veto in the UN Security Council has come to add new facts to the black record of the United States. The United States does not permit the United Nations to even denounce Israel for its recurrent aggressions against holy places in occupied Palestine. This stand has brought nothing new. However, its timing is important. The United States has taken great care in using its veto in the UN Security Council while Israel is exacerbating political and military tension in the region on one hand and is commiting the most atrocious massacres against the inhabitants of the occupied territories on the other.

This timing is a kind of message addressed to all Arabs. No Arab can depend on the United States as it views Israel as being the only friend it has in the region. As for the others, they are on a different level because the United States nurtures the Zionist policy of aggression and expansion. Any Arab who confronts Israel and is hostile to its terrorist schemes will quickly become, in the eyes of the United States, a terrorist who must be liquidated.

This is the United States with whom some try to remain friends The United States is the essence of evil because all it does is protect Israel and defend it in international interestsand weaken the Arabs and prevent them from possessing the components of steadfastness and confrontation. These facts suffice to show that the United States does not have a policy of its own in the Middle East and that its hatred of the Arabs makes it participate in all of Israel's hostile actions.

The new U.S. veto is just a title for a record full of grudges, containing scores of facts and proofs which confirm that the U.S. threat to the Arabs is no less important than the Israeli threat.

This makes Arab countries dutybound to begin taking practical measures for containing these threats and replying to the recurrent U.S. provocations.

Cabinet Discusses Peres, Weizman Trips, Peace Issue

TA021245 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 2 Feb 86

[Report by political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer outside the Prime Minister's Office in Jersualem — live]

[Text] At the Cabinet session today, Prime Minister Shim'on Peres briefed his fellow ministers about his talks in Europe. He summed up his talks with U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy saying he does not see a breakthrough in the peace process with Jordan for the moment. As far as the Americans were concerned, they were supposed to make an effort to save the arms deal with Jordan in February and that is why Murphy proceeded the way he did in order to bring about some kind of progress so Congress will approve the deal.

In the meeting, Prime Minister Shim'on Peres said that the entire process is still in its first stages and that the matter has not yet been discussed with the Russians. However, he said he has not yet given up on the Americans.

Concerning the Americans, he told the ministers that they had rejected a proposal by Yasir 'Arafat to have the United States recognize the PLO as the representative of the Palestinians in exchange for his consent to recognize UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338. In the prime minister's opinion as voiced in the Cabinet session, Husayn's romance with Syria has ended on the rocks. This romance was designed to exert pressure on the PLO, but it had negative results.

Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir asked to have registered in the minutes that the impression may be received that Israel accept the notion of an international conference as a way of continuing the peace process in the region. Mr Shamir argued that such a resolution had not been passed by any forum and that the Knesset decision on the matter cannot replace a Cabinet decision. The prime minister responded by saying that, also at present the reference is to an international forum rather than to an international conference.

In the session, Minister Moshe Arens said that the international conference is a cardinal issue which must be discussed either by the Inner Cabinet or by the Cabinet plenum. Minister Mordekhay Gur asked Minister 'Ezer Weizman to report on his trip to Egypt and his talks with President Mubarak. Weizman's remark were interspersed with harsh arguments with his colleagues. Weizman said that the: prime minister had also held lengthy talks with Chancellor Kohl but nobody asked him whether anything had come out of it. Referring to relations with Spain, Weizman added that the two countries signed the agreement to establish diplomatic relations in near secrecy in a hotel in The Hague. Subsequently, Spain opened a PLO representation in Madrid and nobody said a word. Finally, Minister David Levi asked Weizmen: We want to know what Mubarak told you. This is not a club to exchange views on Hollywood films.

In the Cabinet session, Minister Ari'el Sharon asked the prime minister for the exact details on what took place in his meetings with Richard Murphy. Mr Sharon was relying on reports carried by the Voice of Israel about position papers drawn up in those meetings. Minister Sharon also demanded a Cabinet debate about the departure of the ministerial directors for Egypt. Minister Weizman also spoke about this issue, saying that the directors should be issued precise guidelines. Incidentally, the prime minister will confer with Vice Prime Minister Shamir on this issue this evening and the Inner Cabinet may very well convene by Wednesday to hold a through debate on this issue.

Peres, Weizman Remarks

TA021531 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 2 Feb 86

[Text] At today's Cabinet session, Mr Peres proposed that the political discussion on the peace process be delayed until it becomes clear what Jordan and Syria want. Minister 'Ezer Weizman said that Egypt wants to continue with the peace process, but the Inner Cabinet decision on the political package deal with Cairo is causing difficulties in talks with the Egyptians.

Our political correspondent, Shim'on Schiffer, comments that Minister Weizman criticized the prime minister and defense minister indirectly because he did not feel they had backed him sufficiently during his trip to Egypt.

This evening, the prime minister is to meet with the vice prime minister to discuss several of the political issues that arose in today's Cabinet session, including contacts with the United States. Shim'on Peres and Yitzhaq Shamir will also discuss the demand by several ministers to convene the Inner Cabinet before the directors general leave for Cairo. 'Ezer Weizman and Ari'el Sharon demanded that the directors general be briefed to ensure that no incidents recur in which the Israeli participants put forward differing and contradictory ideas in the contacts with Egypt.

Peres, Ministers Disagree on Talks

TA012036 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 1 Feb 86

[Text] There are differences of opinion regarding the departure of the directors general delegation to Cairo. Our political correspondent, Yoram Ronen, has learned that Prime Minister Shim'on Peres believes the delegation must leave for Egypt this Wednesday, as planned, in order to start a discussion soon about a political package deal for the formulation of the arbitral compromise on Tabah.

Some of the Inner Cabinet members, including Ministers Shamir, Rabin, and Sharon, believe that a discussion should be held in the Inner Cabinet before the departure of the delegation, that is before the Inner Cabinet's regular Wednesday meeting.

The heads of the directors general delegation, Avraham Tamir and David Kimche, believe there is no point in leaving for Cairo before a detailed discussion is held in the Inner Cabinet; if necessary, the talks with Egypt should be delayed until the Inner Cabinet deliberations are held.

Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin argued this evening that we should immediately begin talks with Egypt on the formulation of the arbitral compromise, which is currently the major topic. The defense minister, who spoke at a rally of the Zionist Labor Movement in Moshav Shoresh, said that the Israeli and Egyptian directors general delegations have not met so far and that this postponement was not caused by Egypt. He called for accelerating the talks, saying that time should not be wasted in prattle over issues other than the key one, which is the arbitral compromise on Tabah.

Schiffer Reports on Cabinet Arguments Over Tabah

TA020610 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0505 GMT 2 Feb 86

[Talk in the studio between political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer and newsreel moderator 'Oded Ben-'Ami — live]

[Text] [Ben-'Ami] The ministerial directors are still at home; Mubarak, Husayn, and 'Arafat are planning a meeting; but for the time being there has been no change in our relations with Egypt. This morning, Prime Minister Shim'on Peres will brief the Cabinet plenum on his talks in Europe and on the contacts he held with U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy in a bid to promote the peace process. Our political correspondent, Shim'on Schiffer, is in the studio this morning. Good morning to you.

[Schiffer] Good morning.

[Ben-'Ami] Well, what is known at the moment about the contacts held by the prime minister and Murphy?

[Schiffer] On a certain occasion, when he did not want to brief his colleagues about secret contacts he had held, Menahem Begin said that one does not ask a married man about his nocturnal activities. The prime minister may also resort to this argument at the Cabinet session this morning.

Very few details have leaked out of the nocturnal meetings held by Mr Peres with Assistant Secretary of State Murphy in Europe and there are no written reports about these talks. This is what we can say about them, quoting a source close to Mr Peres, who told us that in these talks the sides, that is, Jordan and Israel through U.S. mediation, agreed on formulations which will enable the opening of direct negotiations between Jordan and Israel if King Husayn ultimately decides to hold these negotiations.

Mr Peres has two unsigned documents drawn by the Americans which include the points of agreement between the sides. One of the documents is entitled: *Criteria for the Participation of Palestinians in the Jordanian Delegation to Negotiations With Israel.* The other document deals with the role to be played by the international conference in these negotiations. It emerges from these documents that the international conference, with the participation of the five permanent members of the Security council, will constantly accompany the negotiations, and this is something new. Mr Peres has thus consented to a certain form of constant accompaniment of the negotiations by the international conference, as had been demanded by Husayn rather than at their beginning as Israel had argued.

Last night, government sources expressed their assessment that if the prime minister reports about this part of his trip, then today's meeting will be a rather interesting session to say the least. In any event, since the documents are unsigned, the sides may go back on them and argue that this is a U.S. paper and that nothing has yet been concluded.

[Ben-'Ami] Meanwhile, I hear the directors general of the Prime Minister's Office and the Foreign Ministry refuse to depart for Cairo to begin contacts on the future of the arbitral compromise. Will they leave or not?

[Schiffer] Over the weekend, the prime minister told the directors that they must leave for Cairo on Wednesday to begin discussing the political package deal and the arbitral compromise with the Egyptians. However, the director general of the Prime Minister's Office, Mr Avraham Tamir, said he refused to depart for Cairo because there is no sense in repeating these charades of making agreements with the Egyptians which are only later submitted to the Cabinet which then passes resolutions that have nothing to do with the earlier agreements. Therefore, both Mr Tamir and Mr Kimche demand that the Cabinet issue them specific guidelines about the issues they must conclude and discuss in Egypt, in connection with the formulation of the arbitral compromise.

Incidentally, it has emerged that the Foreign Ministry drew an arbitral compromise last week which totally differs from the agreements reached by the Cabinet on the issue; the Foreign Ministry's legal experts were assisted by noted international law experts. Among other things, we find in the Foreign Ministry's proposal that there will be a clear link between the implementation of the normalization agreement and the arbitration. The expert proposes to have two separate conciliators rather than the arbiters specified in previous agreements.

Messrs Tamir and Kimche want to avoid these internal arguments in front of the Egyptians and want to be issued specific guidelines by the Cabinet. Prime Minister Shim'on Peres believes there is no need for another Cabinet debate but may favor a joint briefing with Mr Shamir. The latter, as well as other ministers, believe another Cabinet session is necessary and a decision on this matter will be made at the beginning of this week.

Foreign Ministry Doubts Report of Egyptian Rejection

TA021120 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1100 GMT 2 Feb 86

[Text] The Egyptian Government has rejected all the conditions Israel had presented in regard to arbitration over Tabah. This was stated by Egyptian Foreign Minister 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid in an interview with the United Arab Emirates newpaper *AL-ITTIHAD.* He claims his government had sent Israel a memorandum on the matter. Our monitor, Mikha'el Gurdus, reports that in the interview, 'Abd al-Majid also said that the PLO must recognize Resolution 24 to participate in an international Middle East conference. Egypt also hopes that Jordan will persuade

Syria to participate in such a conference, as Cairo is interested in Damscus' participation.

Our political correspondent, Shim'on Schiffer, reports that the Foreign Ministry has received no such memorandum as mentioned in 'Abd al-Majid's interview. Sources in the Ministry have said that the credibility of the newspaper reporting this is dubious. At any rate, in all the contacts held with it, Egypt has not rejected out of hand the clauses of the Inner Cabinet resolution.

Mubarak Tells Weizman Cairo Government Sound

TA030529 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 3 Feb 86

[Text] Egyptian President Husni Mubarak and senior officials in his government told Minister 'Ezer Weizman and Avraham Tamir, the director general of the Prime Minister's Office, that the Egyptian Government is not in any danger, and that such Western assessments are groundless. Mubarak said that these assessments evolved from the fact that he permits a vocal opposition to exist, something which was totally forbidden during the rule of Al-Nasir and Al-Sadat.

Weizman and Tamir also learned that Mubarak does not intend to appoint a vice president because he wishes to stress that his position is secure.

Remarks Received With Satisfaction

TA311855 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1815 GMT 31 Jan 86

[Text] Government sources this evening reacted with satisfaction to remarks by the Egyptian president that his meeting with Minister Weizman will yield results yet. Our political correspondent, Yoram Ronen, has learned that reports on the Weizman-Mubarak talk indicate that the Egyptian president did not rule out Israel's request to hold a meeting with Prime Minister Shim'on Peres shortly. According to the sources, if the Egyptians agree to the meeting, it will take place within 2 to 3 weeks.

Weizman Invited To Cairo in March

TA020955 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 2 Feb 86 pp 1, 9

[Report by Shlomo Naqdimon, Smadar Peri, Roni Shaqed, and BONN correspondent Shlomo Shamgar]

[Excerpt] The possibility that Prime Minister Shim'on Peres and Egyptian President Husni Mubarak will hold a meeting soon has not yet been ruled out completely. It became known over the weekend that Minister 'Ezer Weizman and Avraham Tamir, the director general of the Prime Minister's Office, made it clear to the Egyptian president whom they had met earlier that week, that the proposed meeting has nothing to do with the Tabah "package deal", but is meant to promote the comprehensive peace process in the region. Our correspondent has also learned that Minister Weizman was invited to visit Egypt again next month.

Weizman and Tamir told Peres and Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir that Mubarak and his senior adviser, Usamah al-Baz, did not reject the suggestion for the meeting out of hand. They replied that the offer will be considered, and that an answer will be given shortly.

Weizman explained to the Egyptians that he believes the impression should not be created that Israel has hoped for a deal of "a summit in return for Tabah." He pointed out that the Inner Cabinet's resolution on Tabah did not mention a meeting at all.

Yesterday, Weizman reacted positively to Mubarak's statements in the FRG 2 days ago that soon everyone will see that Weizman's visit to Egypt was successful. "Mubarak's remark corroborates what I had said, namely that I had planted the seeds of understanding in my visit to Cairo," Weizman said. "Now, perhaps these seeds are beginning to grow. Tamir and I raised a number of ideas before Mubarak, and he reacted faster than we had thought. I promised all those who slandered me and argued that I achieved nothing that the facts will refute their statement."

As mentioned above, Weizman has been invited to visit Egypt in March. His Egyptian interlocutors told him last week: "The time has come for you to meet the 'new generation' of decision-makers in Egypt — the prime minister, ministers, and senior officials who have been appointed very recently."

Weizman will probably go to Egypt accompanied by his wife Re'uma and son Sha'ul. He will be hosted by former Prime Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil, who is believed to be an associate of President Muwarak. Yesterday, Dr Khalil told *YEDI'OT AHARONOT* in a telephone conversation that "whoever claims that Weizman returned from Cairo emptyhanded is wrong."

Delegation's Departure Date Not Set

TA302025 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] No date so far has been set for the departure of the delegation of directors general for Cairo, and it is doubtful that it will depart next week. Our political correspondent, Yoram Ronen, reports that the Inner Cabinet will convene prior to the departure of the delegation in order to determine its authority regarding each of the clauses of the arbitral compromise on the Tabah issue. The directors geenral delegation will depart for Egypt only after the discussion in the Inner Cabinet is over.

Rabin: Peace With Egypt Deserves 'Top Priority'

TA311303 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1150 GMT 31 Jan 86

[Text] Today, Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin said peace with Egypt must be strengthened and given top priority. However, Minister Rabin said the issue of Tabah arbitration must be only a part of the entire collection of written agreements existing between Israel and Egypt, and it is inconceivable for us to make a distinction between Tabah and the other issues between the two countries. The defense minister was speaking today at the Moshe Dayan Platform for Political Clarification [Labor Party-

Affiliated Forum] in Tel Aviv, and his remarks are reported by our correspondent, Meron Tzur.

[Begin recording] [Tzur] The main message in Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin's remarks today at the Platform for Political Clarifications was that peace with Egypt should be strengthened and given top priority. The government acted correctly in deciding not to solve the Tabah problem but to actualize written agreements. The defense minister said he was not in favor of solving the Tabah problem alone; all the problems in the signed agreements must be solved. The Tabah area has no security but only civil importance. The Egyptians may yet have unpleasant surprises as a result of arbitration. We have a veto on determining the arbiter and the text of the arbitral compromise.

[Rabin] Therefore, it seems to me that the decision states: Let us strengthen peace with Egypt as a whole by implementing a method of arbitration, in accordance with the agreement between Egypt and Israel, to determine the international border, while at the same time implementing the entire normalization agreement, the return of the ambassador, clearing up the atmosphere. I would not support a move which does not deal with the matter as a whole.

[Tzur] The existence or nonexistence of a summit meeting between Egyptian President Husni Mubarak and Prime Minister Shim'on Peres is a secondary question. The first thing to be done, Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin said, is to complete the arbitral compromis on the Tabah issue.

[Rabin] Without completing the arbitral compromise, we will not overcome the obstacle and reach the point from which we will be able to begin the process of normalizing relations, or even give it a reasonable chance. Therefore, this seems to me to be the first priority and we must concentrate on it.

It is a shame that time has passed since the Inner Cabinet decision and that Egyptian and Israeli delegations have not met to work on this — and I am not sure that Egypt was responsible for this. We must concentrate on this; this is what we must do. If a delegation can leave next week for Egypt to sit down and work on the arbitral compromise, this must be done and as soon as possible. [end recording]

Expresses Pessimism

TA021948 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1934 GMT 2 Feb 86

[Text] This evening, Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin gave a pessimistic forecast regarding the regional countries' progress toward peace. Minister Rabin said he sees no chance that Jordan will enter negotiations with Israel and he is very concerned about President Mubarak's attempts to speak with Yasir 'Arafat and King Husayn. Our Knesset correspondent, Ya'aqov Ahime'ir, who brought us this report, says that the defense minister gave this pessimistic forecast a short time ago in a conversation with five Knesset members from the Alignment faction: Ora Namir, Aharon Har'el, Hayim Ramon, 'Abd al-Wahab Darawshah, and Yitzhaq Artzi. The conversation lasted for more than 2 hours. Our correspondent adds that those who took part in the meeting presented the defense minister with some very serious details about activities they said are being carried out against inhabitants of the territories. Minister Rabin promised to examine each and every incident.

Israeli Air Force Drops Warning Leaflets Over Sidon

TA311415 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 31 Jan 86

[Text] Air Force planes this afternoon dropped thousands of leaflets over Sidon and its surroundings. Our military correspondent, Smu'el Tal, reports that the leaflets contain a warning to the inhabitants that if they cooperate with Palestinian and other terrorists, they will also be hurt. The Air Force raid 2 days ago, the leaflets read, was a reminder that Israel will not put up with hostile activity. Terrorist activity will lead to bitter and painful retaliation against terrorists and their accomplices. Most of the inhabitants want peace, and peace is an interest shared by residents on both sides of the border. It is not too late to halt the process. The leaflets are signed by Major General Ori Or, commander of the Northern Command.

'Public Figures' From Territories Leave for Amman

TA311810 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 31 Jan 86

[Text] Two public figures from the territories, Fayiz Abu Rahmah from Gaza and Hanna Sanyurah from Jerusalem, have left for Amman in connection with Husayn's talks with PLO leaders. A few months, ago the two were mentioned as possible Palestinian representatives in the Jordanian delegation for peace talks with Israel.

Israelis, Palestinians Protest Deportations

TA011830 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 1 Feb 86

[Text] About 100 Israelis and Palestinians from the territories demonstrated this afternoon in front of Central Command headquarters outside of Jerusalem. They were protesting against Israel's policy of administrative detentions and deportations. The members of the group, calling itself the Committee Against the Iron-Fist Policy, carried placards with the names of detainees and deportees.

ALGERIA

Political Bureau Discusses Libya, PDRY, Oil

LD022148 Algiers APS in Arabic 1830 GMT 2 Feb 86

[Text] Algiers, 2 Feb (APS) — The Political Bureau of the FLN Central Committee met today under the chairmanship of President Chadli Bendjedid, president of the republic and secretary general of the party. The Bureau assessed the National Charter enrichment operation, and lauded the enthusiastic participation of the Algerian people in this operation which transpired both by the quality and substance of popular debates and the level of the proceedings of the extraordinary conference of the FLN party, and through the unanimous adoption of the draft enriched National Charter.

The Political Bureau heard a briefing on the meeting that took place between President Chadli Bendjedid and Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi in Ain Amenas on 28 January last. The Bureau registered with satisfaction the results of this meeting, which came in the context of the prospect for providing conditions for strengthening relations between the two countries, for building Arab Meghreb unity, and the necessary cohesiveness of the ranks in the Arab nation, to serve the higher interest of the triumph of our cause.

The Political Bureau also heard a briefing on the development of events in the south of the African Continent, and hailed the valiant resitance of the peoples of South Africa and Namibia, and their legitimate combat to eliminate the apartheid regime and to secure their full national rights.

The Political Bureau also greeted the courageous stand of the frontline member-states in the form of the struggle to defend their sovereignty and territorial integrity, and their [word indistinct] to discharge their duties in collective action to complete the liberation of the continent.

The Political Bureau also discussed the tragic events experienced by the fraternal Democratic Republic of Yemen, with all the dire consequences for the efforts for national reconstruction in this country. Finally, the Political Bureau examined the disturbing situation in the world oil market.

Energy Minister Meets With Iran's Larijani

LD030033 Algiers Domestic Service in French
2200 GMT 2 Feb 86

[Text] The situation currently prevailing on the international oil market was discussed during a meeting in Algiers of Minister of Energy Nabi and Mohammad Javad Larijani, Iranian deputy minister of foreign affairs. During the talks the Iranian deputy minister informed Nabi that he is bringing a message from President Khamene'i for President Chadli Bendjedid. Larijani was previously in Saudi Arabia and the Libyan Jamahiriyah, where he had exchanges of views on the current situation on the international oil market.

The Algerian and Iranian ministers agreed to combine their efforts with a view to reacting to the collapse of oil prices and decided to continue their contacts in order to identify the ways and means to be implemented.

LIBYA

Delegations Arrive for Pan-Arab Command Meeting

LD020909 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0700 GMT 2 Feb 86

[Text] Tripoli 2 Feb (JANA) — The delegations taking part in the meetings of the Pan-Arab Command for Leading the Revolutionary Forces in the Arab Homeland continue to arrive in Tripoli. The following delegates arrived yesterday:

— Abu Musa, secretary of the provisional command of the Fatah Movement;

— Ahmad Jibril, secretary general of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine - General Command;

— Abd al-Karim Ballal, member of the regional command of the Syrian Ba'th Arab Socialist Party;

Also arriving yesterday were delegations from the:

— Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine;

— Lebanese Socialist Progressive Party;

— Syrian pan-Arab Socialist Party;

— Arab Socialist Union — Nassirite Organization;

— Arab Socialist Ba'th Party in Lebanon;

— Arab Democratic Party in Lebanon;

— Palestinian Communist Party — the Provisional Command;

— Arab Socialist Labor Party;

— Lebanese Arab Socialist Union Party;

— Nasirite Popular Organization;

— 13th June Front Party;

— Kurdistan Democratic Party;

— Kurdistan Democratic Union;

— Kurdistan Democratic People's Party;

— Revolution Banner — Kurdistan;

— Democratic Rally — Iraq;

— Arab Socialist Movement in Iraq;

— Iraqi Democratic Grouping;

— Socialist Nationalists Congress — Iraq;

— Lebanese Revolutionary Committees;

— Storming Forces.

Jallud Welcomes Habash, Others

LD020825 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0700 GMT 2 Feb 86

[Text] Tripoli, 2 Feb (JANA) — The Secretary General of the Syrian Ba'th Arab Socialist Party, 'Abdallah Al-Ahmar, arrived in Tripoli early this morning to attend the meetings of the Pan-Arab Command for Leading the Revolutionary Forces in the Arab Homeland.

Also arriving in Tripoli were: 'Isam al-Qadi, secretary general of the organization of the vanguards of the popular liberation war-Sa'iqah forces; George Habash, PFLP secretary general; 'Umar Harb, Arab Socialist Union secretary general. They were welcomed upon their arrival at tripoli airport by Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud.

Iraqi Islamic Movement Official Arrives

LD020832 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0700 GMT 2 Feb 86

[Text] Tripoli, 2 Feb (JANA) — Dr Sa'd Mahdi, a member of the Revolutionary Islamic Movement in Iraq, arrived in Tripoli yesterday evening to participate in the meetings of the Pan-Arab Command for Leading the Revolutionary Forces in the Arab Homeland. In a statement to JANA Dr Sa'd said we have come to the Jamahiriyah to renew the revolutionary alliance between the Revolutionary Islamic Movement in Iraq and the Libyan Arab people and their historic leadership, pointing out that the Libyan Arab people represent the vanguard of the world struggle against U.S. imperialism.

He added "that the Revolutionary Islamic Movement in Iraq is now experiencing another form of aggression from the regime of Saddam Husayn which is preventing the Iraqi people from forming cohesive bonds with their brothers, the Libyan Arab People."

AL-Qadhdhafi Opens Session

LD022116 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 2 Feb 86

[Excerpts] Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Pan-Arab Command for Leading the Revolutionary Forces in the Arab Homeland, today opened the meetings of the Pan-Arab Command whose proceedings began this evening in Tripoli. [video shows Al-Qadhdhafi arriving in meeting hall]

This is the second meeting of the Pan-Arab Command for Leading the Revolutionary Forces in the Arab Homeland. It held its first meeting on 29 March 1985, at the conclusion of which it issued decision No one whereby the struggler and revolutionary Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi was chosen leader of the Pan-Arab Command. He was entrusted with the administration of its activity and the supervision of implementing its decisions, in appreciation of the special role and distinguished position of the brother leader in the leadership of the battle of national liberation of the Arab nation.

The first meeting of the Pan-Arab Command also issued a program for struggle and a resolution on organization.

Further Details

HK030102 Hong Kong AFP in English 0036 GMT 3 Feb 86

[Text] Tripoli, Feb 3 (AFP) — Arab radicals cheered Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi as he appeared here in public Sunday night for the first time in six days. Colonel al-Qadhdhafi unshaven and appearing tired, arrived at a meeting attended by Palestinians and delegations from such countries as Syria and South Yemen, as well as representatives from all over Libya.

Libya furnishes major aid to some of the radical factions attending the meeting of "the High Command of the Revolutionary Forces of the Arab Nation."

Giving clenched-fist salutes, delegates chanted slogans of support for Libya in its confrontation with the United States, which has ordered an economic embargo and has just finished out week-long air-sea maneuvers off the Libyan coast.

Meanwhile Mohammed Mahdi, a U.S. citizen who heads a committee working for improved American-Arab relations, arrived here from Athens, defying President Ronald Reagan's order that U.S. nationals must leave Libya by February 1.

He said he had a constitutional right to travel and speak where he liked, and that if Mr Reagan wanted to remove that right he should do so by a constitutional amendment rather than an executive order.

Al-Qadhdhafi Receives Syria's Al-Ahmar

LD031100 Tripoli JANA in English 0955 GMT 3 Feb 86

[Text] Tripoli, Jumada Awal 22, Feb 3, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The leader of the revolution received yesterday afternoon 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, deputy secretary of the Arab Ba'th Socialist Party who came to participate in the sessions of the Pan-Arab Command for Leading the Revolutionary Forces in the Arab Homeland.

Syrian Support Cited

LD021150 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1030 GMT 2 Feb 86

[Text] Tripoli, 2 Feb (JANA) — At Tripoli Airport Abd al-Ahmar, assistant secretary general [title as received] of the Syrian Ba'th Arab Socialist Party, made a statement in which he affirmed the stand of the Ba'th Arab Socialist Party and its revolution in the Syrian Arab country with the people of Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah in confronting the U.S. imperialist and Zionist threats and the U.S. provocations and economic measures.

He said that the aggression against the Libyan Arab people is an aggression against Syria and the Arab nation, asserting that Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and the Syrian Arab Republic form the main bases in confronting the U.S. imperialist and Zionist plots and schemes in the region.

Al-Qadhdhafi-Moroccan, Syrian Foreign Ministers Meet

LD312309 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic 2003 GMT 31 Jan 86

[Text] The brother leader today received Brother Abdellatif Filali, Moroccan foreign minister, who arrived as an envoy of King Hassan II of Morocco. The meeting was attended by Brother Abdelhakim Laraki, Moroccan minister resident in the Jamahiriyah.

This evening, the brother leader of the revolution also received Brother Faruq al-Shar', the Syrian foreign minister. The meeting was attended by the head of the Syrian Relations Bureau in the Jamahiriyah.

Foreign Ministers Depart

LD312314 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic 2003 GMT 31 Jan 86

[Text] Moroccan Foreign Minister Abdellatif Filali Left Tripoli this evening. Also, Brother Faruq al-Shar', the Syrian Foreign Minister, and the delegation accompanying him left Tripoli this evening.

Senegal, Congo Foreign Ministers Arrive

LD031047 Tripoli JANA in English 0954 GMT 3 Feb 86

[Text] Tripoli, Jumada Awal 22, Feb 3, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY// The Foreign Ministers of Senegal and Congo Ibrahima Fall and Antoine Ndinga-Oba respectively, arrived in Tripoli yesterday afternoon on an official visit to Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

Sudanese Interior Minister Arrives 1 Feb

LD012135 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic 2007 GMT 1 Feb 86

[Text] General 'Abbas Madani, interior minister of sisterly Sudan, and the delegation accompanying him, arrived in Tripoli tonight on a visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. General Madani stressed in a statement to a JANA correspondent that the security of the Jamahiriyah is part of Sudanese security, and that any aggression against Libya is aggression against Sudan. He also affirmed that Sudan rejects any aggression from any quarter that is aimed at the Jamahiriyah's security and safety.

Talks Held

LD021456 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1330 GMT 2 Feb 86

[Text] Libyan Arab-Sudanese talks were held this morning in Tripoli. These talks was attended by the brother secretary of the People's General Committee for Justice and, on the Sudanese side, by minister of interior General 'Abbas Madani. The talks dealt with the consolidation of bilateral cooperation between the two fraternal countries.

Iranian Deputy Economic Minister Holds Talks

LD020005 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1523 GMT 1 Feb 86

[Text] Tripoli, 1 Feb (JANA) — The secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Laision conferred today at midday with brother Mohammad Javad Larijani, deputy foreign minister for economic affairs in the Islamic Republic of Iran, who is currently visiting the Jamahiriyah. Cooperation relations and a number of international issues of mutual interest were discussed during the meeting.

GDR State, Party Official Kleiber Arrives for Talks

LD011800 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1718 GMT 1 Feb 86

[Text] Tripoli, 1 Feb (JANA) — Mr Guenther Kleiber, member of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED] Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers arrived at midday today in Tripoli on a visit to the SPLAJ.

Kleiber reiterated the GDR's solidarity with the Libyan Arab people in their confrontation with the U.S. imperialism onslaught. In a statement on his arrival he added that the GDR consistently stands by Libya in its confrontation with the U.S. policy of terrorism. He pointed out that due to the gravity of the current international circumstances, bilateral interaction between the two friendly countries has become a necessity in order to consolidate joint action against world imperialism.

Meets General People's Congress Secretary

LD021527 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1415 GMT 2 Feb 86

[Text] Tripoli, 2 Feb 86 (JANA) — At noon today in Tripoli the brother secretary of the General People's Congress conferred with Mr Guenther Kleiber, member of the Politburo of Central Committee of the SED and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the GDR.

During this meeting, which was attended by the assistant secretary of the General People's Congress, secretaries of the People's Committees and People's Vocational Congresses at the People's General Congress, and the delegation accompanying the member of the SED Politburo, discussions were held on expanding various fields of the cooperation between the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiryah and the GDR.

The member of the SED Politburo stressed during this meeting the support of the people and Government of the GDR for the Libyan Arab people in its courageous confrontation with the U.S. imperialist threats.

Meets Heavy Industries Secretary

LD012047 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1730 GMT 1 Feb 86

[Text] Tripoli, 1 Feb (JANA) — A meeting was held this evening between the brother secretary of the General People's Committee for Heavy Industries and Gunter Kleiber, member of the Socialist Unity Party Politburo and deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers expressed the German people's solidarity with the Libyan Arab people in their courageous confrontation with the imperialist U.S. schemes.

Commentaries View U.S. Maneuvers, Actions

Economic Blockade Criticized

LD011540 Tripoli JANA in English 1430 GMT 1 Feb 86

[Text] Washington, Jumada Awal 20, Feb 1, Jamahiriyah News Agency — the American Administration continues its malicious campaign against the Libyan Arab people in a desparate bid to implement the economic blockade in the wake of its failure to force the European countries to join this campaign.

The White House Spokesman, Larry Speakes, declared that the blockade of the Libyan Arab people was more important than any immediate financial gain.

Once more he called on American companies in Jamahiriyah to apply what he described as economic sanctions by leaving Libya.

Maneuvers Failed

LD011813 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1728 GMT 1 Feb 86

[Text] Tripoli, 1 Feb (JANA) — A JANA commentator said today that the naval and air maneuvers carried out by U.S. forces in the Mediterranean off the Libyan Arab shore during the whole of last week have emphasized the following facts:

First: The failure of the policy of force and threats to subjugatethe peoples who are aspiring for freedom and are determined to defend their sovereignty.

Second: The siding of public opinion from all continents with the Libyan Arab people, the Palestinian people and the Arab nation, and its expression of hatred toward U.S. imperialism.

Third: The affirmation of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah's sovereignty over the Gulf of Sidra.

Fourth: It has been demonstrated to the entire world that U.S. imperialism and the Israelis are the true source of threats to world peace and security.

Weinberger Cited

LD311825 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1724 GMT 31 Jan 86

[Text] Tripoli 31 Jan (JANA) — Caspar Weinberger, the U.S. minister of war [as received], has announced the end of the U.S. naval and air maneuvers off the Libyan coast which started last Friday morning and lasted 7 days. Weinberger said that the U.S. warships and the aircraft carriers *Coral Sea* and *Saratoga* will however, remain in the Mediterranean for a while.

JANA's political commentator has made the following comments:

The end of these provocative maneuvers confirms the failure of the U.S. policy of force and arrogance, which aims at subduing the peoples who aspire for freedom and self-liberation and confirms that all the peoples of the world have affirmed their hatred for and ahborrence of U.S. imperialism through their absolute support for the Libyan Arab people and their readiness to fight with The Libyan Arab people against U.S. barbarism and provocation.

The JANA political commentator went on to say that the Libyan people have won the support of world public opinion on all the continents of the world and have won Arab, Islamic, African, and world popular and official support for themselves and for the Palestinian cause in particular and for the Arab nation in general in the face of the official U.S. terrorism and the unlimited U.S. arrogance, which takes no notice of people's interests and their progressive choices.

The U.S. air and naval maneuvers, in which 41 U.S. warships and two aircraft carriers took part off the Libyan Arab coast have confirmed the mastery of the Libyan people over the Gulf of Sidra, considering that it is an indivisible part of Libyan territorial waters and that entering it violates the Libyan people's freedom and sovereignty and constitutes a grave danger to the economic activity and economic installations in this vital gulf.

The Libyan people have put an end to the U.S. rumpus and the insolent U.S. encroachment on the freedom of peoples and have exposed to the whole world the falseness and futility of the U.S. policy of terrorism and force in implementing the U.S. aspiration to dominate the world. Also, these maneuvers have proved the ability of the free peoples, who are determined to defend their freedom and their gains with blood and sweat, to stand tall and challenge the arrogant imperialist forces, which do not care for the freedom of these peoples and their right to live under the sun on earth.

The JANA political commentator ended his commentary by saying that it has become clear to all peoples that the United States and the Zionist enemy are the true threat to world peace and the source of the anxiety and tension prevailing in the world. The people will eventually rise to remove, restrain, and repulse the United States and the Zionist enemy, the source of international terrorism and tension in the world.

JANA on Reagan Letter to Italy

LD031001 Tripoli JANA in English 0835 GMT 3 Feb 86

[Text] Rome, Jumada Awal 22, Feb 3, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The Reagan administration continues its desperate pressures on European countries in a bid to force them to join in countering a false threat by the Libyan Arab people. This despite the failure of the efforts of the American envoy, John Whitehead, and his tour of 9 European countries for that purpose.

In this respect, it was learnt from an Italian official source that President Reagan expressed in direct manner in a letter to the Italian prime minister his disappointment over the refusal by the European Community to apply sanctions and refer to Libya by name in the recent statement by the European countries in Brussels.

The American Government carried on applying pressure on the European countries especially Italy so as to force to take hostile stance to Libya. [sentence as received]

Meanwhile, the Reagan administration is mounting its military in [as received] and political activities in Italy giving the impression that it had a part in the decision taken in Italy.

On the other hand, American aircraft carriers and naval units which took part in the manoeuvres off the Libyan shores began to arrive in Italy.

Polish Companies Willing to Take U.S. Firms' Place

LD012007 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 1815 GMT 1 Feb 86

[Text] Directors of Polish companies have expressed their solidarity and support for the Libyan Arab people against the U.S. threats and U.S. economic measures. They stressed during their meeting [date not specified] at the Libyan People's Bureau in Warsaw their companies' readiness to take the place of the U.S. companies if the latter decide to withdraw from working in the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

International Jamhiri Group Cables Support

LD311502 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1330 GMT 31 Jan 86

["Text" of International Jamhiri Organization message to Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi]

[Text] Brother revolutionary and great internationalist, Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the great al-Fatah revolution:

We, the combatants, members of the International Jamhiri Organization, the aspiring vanguard for establishing a new international order, promise to struggle throughout the world to ignite the international revolution in order to destroy all kinds of state, and to blow up all economic, cultural and moral bases of the societies of the consumption-exploiting civilization prevailing in the world, and in order to establish the new man, a free, understanding and generous man in a new society, the society of equality, good, and happiness. We support your giant step toward the coming international revolution announcing the establishment of an international people's front, which will shoulder the great responsibility aspired for by humanity, and for which history has long been waiting.

About 70 years have passed in the international struggle arena, devoid of any real international movement struggling against imperialism, while the exploitation by the greedy minority of the human race increased, injustice, misery and aggression increased and the frightful hegemony of states and their frightful equipment grows.

The high point of our optimistic dream was the declaration of the establishment of an international people's front or movement; this was not due for another 5 years. This front would have had a military, political and cultural general staff, which would plan and direct the struggle for igniting the international revolution. But your historic resolution, the resolution with which the history of the new stage of the human race on this planet will commence, is more far-reaching than the dream. It is a great resolution, and has brought distant hopes to the verge of application.

As workers and working masses organizing ourselves in order to struggle toward international revolution, we declare our delighted with the establishment of the international people's movement, and we declare our solidarity with it and our readiness to struggle within its ranks throughout the world, guided by joint principles and joint goals.

Glory to the Al-FatAh revolution, which established the first successful Jamahiriyah in history.

Glory to the Al-FatAh revolution, the only current vanguard for the coming international revolution, the greatest civil war between the rulers and the ruled, the greatest war in history and the last war between men.

Athens Peace Conference Supports al-Qadhdhafi

NC020926 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 2 Feb 86

[Text] Participants in the Mediterranean Sea and World Peace Conference have sent the following cable to the brother leader of the revolution:

To the brother Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great 1 September Revolution, in the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

Greetings of struggle for freedom, justice, and peace.

The participants in the International Conference on Mediterranean and World Peace — being held in Athens from 30 January until 2 February with the attendance of 42 international delegations representing political parties, international organizations, and peace movements in the Mediterranean region and in socialist countries; national liberation movements in all regions of the world; and public figures who represent social and cultural groups — have discussed the insolent U.S. imperialist attack led by the U.S. President against your people and you personally. They express their condemnation and disapproval of this terrorism which provokes the outrage of all peoples and honest men in the world. The conference participants also declare their full solidarity with you, your people, and the policy you have adopted and continue to pursue — the policy of hostility to imperialism, Zionism, and reaction and of support for the struggle of peoples and world liberation movements to eradicate the hegemony of imperialism and to achieve justice, prosperity, and peace.

We stress to you, Brother Colonel, that you and your people are not standing alone in this battle. All the national peace-loving forces stand firmly and sincerely with you. They support your struggle and that of your people. They hail your courageous stand that embodies the strugglers' pride and dignity despite all types of threats and aggression. We are fully aware that the U.S. Administration's terrorist practices — an economic boycott of your country, provocative military exercises near your shores, and threats of military aggression — are due to the U.S. Administration's loss of its senses because of your insistence on defending the Palestinian cause, the Palestinian people's right to return to their homeland and to establish their independent state on their soil, and the peoples' right to be free and to achieve progress.

Another reason for the U.S. stand is your firm principled position against racial discrimination, against the occupation of territory by force, and against the imperialist hegemony on the destinies of peoples, particularly the Arab, the African, and the Latin American peoples. We are proud of these honorable stands, and consider them an example and an inspiration for all honest strugglers everywhere in the world.

The participants in the conference also consider these U.S. terrorist measures to be a desperate and futile response by the U.S. Administration to the progressive achievements of the Al-Fatah revolution under your leadership in the political, economic, and social fields. This revolution ensures that prosperity prevails, social justice is achieved, and man's exploitation of his brothers disappears.

Brother Colonel, while expressing our pride in your just struggle and that of your people and our full solidarity with this struggle — which is consistent with the UN Charter and all international laws in confronting the terrorist practices of the U.S. Administration and its Zionist strategic ally — to turn the Mediterranean Sea into a lake of peace and cooperation, free of fleets, military bases, and nuclear weapons, we call on the public in this region and all over the world to denounce and condemn these practices and to stand in solidarity with you and your people in your just and honorable struggle.

We express our belief and conviction that these provocations and threats will only end in complete disappointment and utter failure. Victory always goes to the people and to honest strugglers; shame, defeat, and ignominy to the enemies of man. Long live your revolution. Down with U.S. and Zionist imperialism.

[Signed] The participants in the International Conference on Mediterranean and World Peace.

Belgian-Luxembourg Economic Delegation Arrives

LD302151 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] A joint economic delegation from Belgium and Luxembourg, representing the major commercial and industrial firms and banks, arrived in Tripoli this evening on a visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. The joint economic delegation will familiarize itself with the progress and achievements of the Libyan Arab people in all fields, thanks to the great al-Fatah revolution.

The joint economic delegation will have talks in the Jamahiriyah on strengthening and developing economic and industrial cooperation between the three countries in a way that will satisfy the joint interest of their peoples.

It is worth mentioning that during his unsuccessful European tour, the U.S. envoy, Whitehead, requested the cancellation of this delegation's visit to the Jamahiriyah.

SUDAN

Talks With Soviet Economic Delegation Conclude

JN021035 Khartoum SUNA in English 1020 GMT 2 Feb 86

[Text] Khartoum, Feb. 2, (SUNA) — Talks between the Sudanese officials and the visiting Soviet economic delegation were concluded here yesterday. The two sides discussed cooperation in the fields of irrigation, grain silos and storage, feeder roads, rehabilitation of Soviet-constructed factories and scientific and medical services. They also discussed possible Soviet financing of some major projects in Sudan including Marawi and Remeila dams and heightening or Roseiris dam.

The Soviet Government will study these proposals before being included in an agreement expected to be concluded during a high level Sudanese delegations visit to Moscow next March.

AFP: 16-20 Killed in Sectarian Violence

NC030937 Paris AFP in English 0926 GMT 3 Feb 86

[Text] Khartoum, Feb 3 (AFP) — Between 16 and 20 people were killed and several dozen injured in fighting at the weekend at Port Sudan on the Red Sea between Moslems from the east of the country and black christian Nubians from southern Kordofan Province south of here, press reports said today.

The communist newspaper *AL-MAYDAN* said a church was burned in a Nubian quarter by members of the Moslem Ibn 'Amir tribe, and in reprisal the Nubians set fire to several houses in an Ibn 'Amir district.

AL-MAYDAN said the fighting broke out after coincidental meetings of the fundamentalist Moslem Brotherhood and the Nubian-supported Sudanese National Party. It said a jihad (holy war) was proclaimed at the Moslem meeting.

Sudan is in the throes of an election campaign leading up to polls next month to return the country to multi-party democracy after year [as received] of military rule following the ousting of President Ja'far Numayri last April.

The well-organised Moslem Brotherhood, which wants to see the retention of Islamic law introduced by Marshal Numayri, is the target of every other party, in particular the Communist Party and the regional Darfur and Kordofan parties grouping the country's black minorities.

Serious incidents after Moslem Brotherhood meetings have already occurred this year at Wau, in Southern Bahr al-Ghazal Province, and at Al-'Ubayd in the centre.

In reports of the Port Sudan clashes *AL-MAYDAN* put the death toll at more than 20, but another paper, *AL-AYYAM*, said 16 people were killed and 83 injured.

AL-AYYAM, quoting Prosecutor-General 'Umar 'Abd al-'Ati, said police aided by the Army had brought the situation under control and a reconciliation committee had been set up.

Interior Minister to Discusss Security With Libya

JN011457 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1425 GMT 1 Feb 86

[Text] Khartoum, 1 Feb (SUNA) — Interior Minister General 'Abbas Madani left for Tripoli today on a 2-day visit to Libya. He is accompanied by Police Commissioner Lieutenant General Faysal Muhammad. The visit is at the invitation of Libyan officials to the interior minister to discuss security cooperation between the two countries.

Following his visit to Libya, Gen 'Abbas Madani will go to Tunis to attend the Arab interior ministers conference scheduled to be held from 4-6 February. The conference will discuss security issues in the Arab homeland and ways to bolster cooperation among the Arab countries in the security field.

Defense Minister on Dialogue, Elections, Ethiopia

JN311114 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1016 GMT 31 Jan 86

[Text] Khartoum, 31 Jan (SUNA) — Defense Minister Major General 'Uthman 'Abdallah has affirmed that the muliplicity of channels of dialogue with John Garang, commander of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army [SPLA], is the cause of the vacuum currently experienced by Sudan on the subject of national accord. 'Abdallah expressed the hope that Sudanese will agree on a single form of dialogue with Garang.

In an interview with the Egyptian magazine *AL-MUSAWWAR* published today, Maj Gen 'Abdallah explained that the question is not one of individuals or groups talking to Garang, but one of principle. He pointed out that before conducting a dialogue with Garange it is essential to know first how serious Garang is in his belief in the inevitability of dialogue and his desire to hold such a dialogue inside and outside Sudan, how firmly he is in control of his forces, and how free he is in making his own decisions whenever he wishes.

Maj Gen 'Abdallah said that Garang's behavior cannot be isolated from local and regional influences. He said that certain hidden hands in Sudan, whom he did not name, are manipulating Garang. There is agreement among them concerning his desire to postpone the elections and renew the transitional period under a new composition of the sovereign and executive authorities.

The minister said that the SPLA's activities are gradually turning into a regular war. He said that the information available to Sudan confirms the existence of 12 battalions of his forces in Sudan in addition to a similar number of fighters who are being trained in (Balgham) barracks inside Ethiopia.

The minister announced that recent operations carried out by Garang's forces confirmed that they possess long-range 160-mm artillery. They also confirm their wider use [illegible] transport helicopters flown by Ethiopian pilots. The minister affirmed that, despite their operations, the rebels are unable to overrun a single position of the Sudanese Armed Forces.

Maj Gen 'Abdallah described the current composition of the regime in Sudan, which comprises the Transitional Military Council, the Council of Ministers, the National Alliance, and other political groups outside the framework of the alliance, as a fragile composition that will not be able to face the changing economic and political situation in Sudan. He asserted that the only solution to the problems of Sudan is holding the election on its fixed date even if it is a partial elections because this would be better than any other composition that might lead the country to further fragmentation.

His excellency criticized Sudanese partie[illegible]d trade unions, pointing out that they have not yet adopted one project to construct Sudan. He asserted that the economic situation in Sudan now can only be described as weak and that only the Sudanese can revive it.

Concerning Sudanese-Egyptian relations, the minister asserted that Sudan's relations are excellent and developing with all Arab countries, pointing out that Sudan has received the aid promised by Egypt, Saudi Arabia, and Libya.

In conclusion his excellency expressed his belief that a remarkable improvement will take place in Sudanese-Ethiopian relations in the next few days.

Foreign Ministry Condemns Israeli Practices

JN021724 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1712 GMT 2 Feb 86

[Text] Khartoum, 2 Feb (SUNA) — In a statement issued today, the Sudanese Foreign Ministry condemned Israel's violations of the sanctity of the Al-Aqsa Mosque and stressed the Sudanese people's solidarity with the Palestinian people's heroic struggle to foil all the Zionist entity's designs. It also urged the Islamic countries to support the Palestinian people.

Omdurman Reports Uganda's Okello in Juba

EA312056 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1930 GMT 31 Jan 86

[Text] More than 600 Ugandans arrived in Kaia area, Yei district, in Equatoria region after crossing the border yesterday following the collapse of General Okello and Museveni's seizure of power. Several thousand refugees are expected to pour into Sudan.

A responsible source in the office of the High Commissioner for Refugees in Juba has stated that intensive contacts are being made to ensure urgent relief for the refugees who will add huge burdens to the government of Equatoria. The region's authorities have begun to move the Ugandan refugees away from the Sudanese-Ethiopain border area to ensure their security and safety.

General Okello arrived in Juba yesterday aboard a helicopter accompanied by a number of his aides. He was held at the Equatoria military command and was prevented from meeting the press. The Equatoria authorities refused to make any comment on general Okello's refuge there.

Sudan, Ethiopia [illegible] Joint Security Committee

JN021100 Khartoum SUNA in English 1040 GMT 2 Feb 86

[Text] Khartoum, Feb 2, (SUNA) — A security committee was formed recently between Sudan and Ethiopia for discussing security problems on the two countries borders. The committee is scheduled to begin its work within the coming few days after the forming of the Ethiopian side in the committee. The Sudanese side was formed already.

A high ranking military source said to the daily *AL-AYYAM* issued here today that the two countries agreed recently to form this committee indicating that Sudan has expressed readiness to improve relations with Ethiopia.

The recent meeting between Transitional Military Council Chairman Gen. Siwar al-Dhahab and the Ethiopian President Mengistu Haili Mariam during their East African countries drought and desertification cooperation meeting in Djibouti last January resulted in the activation of the two countries ministerial committees which include committees for security, borders, irrigation and commerce, the source explained.

The source expressed hope that Ethiopia would agree to give permision to the military groups it arrested to return to the country according to their desire.

The newspaper did not indicate the reasons of the military groups presence in Ethiopia or when that happened.

Equatoria Region Said 'Stable,' Elections Possible

EA312313 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 31 Jan 86

[Text] The military governor of Equatoria region Major General Peter Cyrillo has confirmed that the security situation in the region is stable and that elections can be held in all parts. He said the sons of the region reaffirm their adherence to the division [of the former southern region into three regions] and the holding of elections on their due date. This was stated during his excellency's meeting with the national elections committee yesterday.

The meeting discussed technical questions concerning the holding of elections and the difficulties that might hamper them. The committee, which is in Juba on a 3-day visit, toured the five registration centers in the town. It also met representatives of parties and political forces which will participate in the elections.

SPLA Radio: Rebels Capture Upper Nile Town

EA011959 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 1 Feb 86

[Excerpt] The first and fourth companies of Timsah [crocodile] Battalion have carried out an attack on Ler District. The correspondent for Radio SPLA [Sudanese People's Liberation Army]in the area said that the SPLA forces have captured the police station, the town council, the market and all parts of the town. The most parts of the enemy garrison at Ler has been destroyed and now besieged. According to our correspondent the enemy suffered heavy casualties in both men and material.

ETHIOPIA

'Ali Nasir Muhammad Reportedly Arrives in Addis Ababa

NC011024 Paris AFP in English 1005 GMT 1 Feb 86

[Text] Addis Ababa, Feb 1 (AFP) — Ousted South Yemeni President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad arrived in the Ethiopian capital late yesterday, reliable sources said here today. The sources, who preferred to remain anonymous, were unable to say whether Mr 'Ali Nasir was here for talks with Ethiopia's leaders, who throughout last month's crisis said they were backing his regime, and whether he would seek political asylum. He is believed to be on close terms with Ethiopian head of state Mengistu Haile Mariam.

News of his arrival comes at a time of confusion over his whereabouts, and Ethiopia's ties with the new regime in Aden are unclear, given Mr 'Ali Nasir's presence in the Ethiopian capital.

The new South Yemeni collective leadership said this week that they wished to maintain strategic links with Addis Ababa. The two Marxist states are associated with Libya in a tripartite treaty of friendship and cooperation dating back to 1981.

YSP Session To Be Held

GF021911 Abu Dhabi [illegible]-ITTIHAD in Arabic
2 Feb 86 pp 1, 8

[Excerpt] It was revealed yesterday that 'Ali Nasir Muhammad is in Addis Ababa amid reports on an Ethiopian mediation, at the instructions of Moscow, to host the meeting of the YSP Political Bureau in order to reconcile the conflicting sides in the PDRY. Well-informed diplomatic sources in Addis Ababa, Djibouti, and Sanaa said that 'Ali Nasir Muhammad arrived in Addis Ababa nearly 48 hours ago and that he achieved the support of the Ethiopian Government for the idea of holding a meeting of the YSP Political Bureau and Central Committee in Addis Ababa, to put an end to the conflict.

Addis Ababa sources told *AL-ITTIHAD* that at the moment preparations are being made to hold the meeting today or tomorrow.

The sources indicated the presence of a number of Political Bureau members in the Ethiopian capital. They are: Abu Bakr Ba Dhib, 'Abd al-Ghani 'Abd al-Qadir, and Anis Hasan Yahya, who left Damascus for Addis Ababa.

Other YSP Central Committee members are also in Addis Ababa. These are: 'Abdallah Bukayr, minister of health; Riyadh al-'Akbari, 'Ali Salih 'Abd, 'Abdallah al-Bar, Hasan Balum, Ahmad Salim 'Ubayd, and 'Abdallah Ahmad al-Ghanim, who also arrived from Damascus. The sources stated that more than 10 other YSP Central Committee members will also arrive to participate in this meeting. An Arab diplomat in Sanaa said: "All are endeavoring for a reconciliation and Ethiopia is carrying out this role at the instruction of Moscow." However, the possibility of the mediation's success decreased since Salim Salih Muhammad, secretary of the Central Committee of the party currently ruling Aden, totally refused the idea of reconciliation with 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and said in a statement to a number of correspondents in Aden yesterday: "We will never bargain with anybody on the situation in the country. 'Ali Nasir and his supporters should be punished."

KENYA

Sudanese Envoy Denies Presence of Uganda's Okello

EA311851 Nairobi KNA in English 1745 GMT 31 Jan 86

[Text] Nairobi 31st [dateline as received] — Following is a press statement released by the ambassador of Sudan to Kenya, H.E. Omer Elsheikh [name as received]:

Upon instructions from my government, I should like to issue the following statement about the reported news of the presence of the deposed Ugandan President Gen. Tito Okello in Sudan: The Government of the Republic of Sudan categorically denies the presence of any former Ugandan official in Sudan.

When events erupted in Uganda, orders have been issued to the Sudanese Armed Forces along the borders between the two countries to immediately disarm any Ugandan entering Sudan and put him in guarded refugee camps.

The Government of the Republic of the Sudan reaffirms that as matter of principle it will not allow Sudanese soil to be used as a base for any hostile act against Uganda or any neighbouring country.

TANZANIA

Support for Uganda's New Government Announced

EA011557 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili
0700 GMT 1 Feb 86

[Text] Dar es Salaam — Tanzania joins the other east African countries of Kenya, Rwanda, and Zaire in their resolve to cooperate fully with the new Government of Uganda to restore peace and stability in that country.

In a statement released by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Dar es Salaam yesterday, Tanzania expressed its confidence that the Government of Uganda under the leadership of Mr Yoweri Museveni would do its utmost to enable Ugandans to live in peace and happiness again. The statement added that on the basis of the existing good-neighborliness and cooperation between Tanzania and Uganda in various fields, the Government of Tanzania was ready to cooperate with the new Government of Uganda to ensure that peace returns to Uganda and to all parts of East Africa.

UGANDA

National Resistance Council Members Sworn In

EA011907 [Editorial report] Kampala Domestic Service in English at 0923 GMT on 1 February begins a live relay from outside parliament buildings where 24 members of the National Resistance Council (NRC) were sworn in in Ugandan President Yoweri Museveni's presence. At the beginning of the broadcast an unidentified speaker said: "Your Excellency, president of the Republic of Uganda, the honorable prime Minister, the honorable members of the NRC, ladies and gentlemen: We are gathered here this morning for yet another important and historic ceremony of swearing in the honorable members of the NRC, the honorable prime minister, and all the other ministers of government so far appointed. This ceremony, by its very nature, Your Excellency, is a straightforward one, and we propose to proceed on it by calling out the honorable members of the council one by one to come out and take their oath here. After all the members have been sworn in, sir, the honorable prime minister will take his oath before Your Excellency, followed by all the ministers." He then called out the members, who took their oaths in the following order:

Moses Kigongo, identified as NRA chief administrator by 5 Nov 85 Nairobi *DAILY NATION*; Elly Tumwine, identified by 21 Jan 86 Nairobi *THE STANDARD* as member of the NRM Executive Committee; Fred (Lugema Isa); (Maber Kabarega Lugonza); (Kahinda Wa Takwire); (Tade Anyankole); Dr (Jak Lutiri Sengo Riyombia); Israel (Kayonde); Jim (Mugwezi Katuzu); Japhet (?Sabiiti); (?Haji Hafiz) Mukwaya; Anthony (Enebua) Angwa; (Chris Yukwabembwe); Alek (Muawe) Kirunda Kivejinja, identified as NRM political head of finance by 5 Nov 85 Nairobi *DAILY NATION*; Livingstone Kateregа; Tom (Wakasera) Butime, identified as NRM political district head of Mbarara by 5 Nov 85 Nairobi *DAILY NATION*; Serwanga (Ladukina) Serwanga; Gertrude Norah (Nanyumba) Njumba, identified as NRM district head of Rukungiri by 5 Nov 85 Nairobi *DAILY NATION* and as member of the NRM Executive Committee by 27 Jan 86 Nairobi *THE STANDARD*; Father Leo (Jazefebia); Sam (Sebuliba Mwaura Metsi) Male, identified as member of NRM Executive Committee by 27 Jan 86 Nairobi *THE STANDARD*; (Zakariya Kwamya Kwagboma) Kaheru; (Muntu Mucha) (?Oyera); Dr Samson (Babi Mulu) Kisekka.

The following ministers were then heard taking the oath in the same manner:

1. Dr Samson (Babi Mulu) Kisekka, prime minister;

2. Mbata Ronald (Nyalima), minister of state in the office of the president, according to 31 Jan 86 Nairobi *THE STANDARD* and identified as NRM political head of public health and medical services by 5 Nov 85 Nairobi *DAILY NATION*; 31 Jan 86 Nairobi *DAILY NATION* gives his name as "Dr Modesty Bata" and his post as "minister of state for defense".

3. Ruhukana Rugunda, named by Kampala Domestic Service in English on 22 Dec 79 as deputy health minister under Binaisa; health minister according to 31 Jan 86 Nairobi *DAILY NATION*.

4. Elly Tumwine, identified as member of NRM Executive Committee by 27 Jan 86 Nairobi *THE STANDARD*; named as minister of animal resources by 31 Jan 86 *STANDARD*.

5. Crispus Kiyonga, former UPM MP and now minister of cooperatives and marketing according to 31 Jan 86 Nairobi *DAILY NATION*.

6. (Serwano) Daniel (Kigozi).

7. Ponciano Mulema, identified by 31 Jan 86 Nairobi *THE STANDARD* as former Makerere don and now minister of finance.

8. Amanya Mushanga, identified by 31 Jan 86 Nairobi *THE STANDARD* as deputy defense minister.

9. David Kibirango.

10. (Shemi Masaba), minister of animal industry; the only one whose post was given other than the prime minister.

11. Eriya Kategaya.

AFP: New Cabinet Sworn In

AB011714 Paris AFP in French 1705 GMT 1 Feb 86

[Excerpts] Kampala, 1 Feb (AFP) — Members of the new Ugandan Cabinet and those of the National Resistance Council (NRC) were sworn in on Saturday at an open-air ceremony presided over by Ugandan head of state, Yoweri Museveni. The ceremony took place in front of the Parliament in Kampala.

Here is the list of the 11 cabinet members, apart from Mr Museveni himself who performs the functions of head of state and minister of defense:

Prime minister: Samson Kisekka;
Secretary of state in the prime minister's office: Eriya Kategaya;
Secretary of state for defense: Ronald Bata;
Deputy minister of defense and political commissioner for the National Resistance Army: Amanya Mushega;
Minister of finance: Ponsiano Mulema;
Minister of health: Ruhakana Rugunda;
Minister of industry and technology: Stanley Tumwiine;
Minister of cooperatives and marketing: Crispus Kiyonga;
Minister of works: Daniel Kigozi;
Minister of public service and cabinet affairs: David Kibirango;
Minister of animal industry: Sheme Massaaba.

Minister of Internal Affairs, whose nomination was announced this week, Mr Mwesigye (first name not supplied), did not participate in the swearing in ceremony, observers noted.

Museveni Addresses Ceremony

EA012042 Kampala Domestic Serivce in English
1045 GMT 1 Feb 86

[Address by Ugandan President Yoweri Museveni following the swearing-in ceremony of members of the National Resistance Counciland the Cabinet outside Parliament buildings in Kampala -- live]

[Excerpts] Members of the council, ladies and gentlemen:I don't want to say much today, because I'm fond of speaking, and when I start speaking, I won't stop. This will not be in your interest, because as you can see, it's time for lunch. But I just wanted to mention three points: number one, you have seen members of the council sworn in here -- the National Resistance Council [NRC]. And as you saw, they are mixed: They are partly civilians, partly soldiers. This is, of course, the NRC,and indeed, this government of the National Resistance Movement [NRM] is not a military government. It is a government of freedom fighters, plus experts who can do a job [applause].

I would like it to be that way. I would like it to be agovernment, as I have said, of freedom fighters -- those who have been fighting for democracy and for other ideals. Cleanliness in government plus people who have got the know-how to deliver goods to the population and remove our country from this terrible backwardness and misgovernment which has characterized it since its independence is one characteristic of this government. Do not refer to it as a military government. I think it is even derogatory to refer to it as a military government, because we are not a military government. We are a government of freedom fighters. It is true it is not yet an elected government, but we can definitely say that it is a government of fighters for freedom.

Secondly, we would like it to be a government, as I have already said, that tackles the problems of the country with all the know-how available to us. Yesterday when I was talking to the permanent secretaries, I told them that our government will have to be a government of people who do things and who will transform Uganda from being a backward, a symmetrically developed economy based on agriculture, into a country which is relatively modernized with an integrated, self-sustained independent national economy. This is what I told the permanent secretaries yesterday. We want to develop Uganda to become a country with an integrated, self-sustaining independent national economy. I don't have time to go into detail, but I can summarize it by saying that we should not be (?unfair), as I said earlier in one of my speeches, where we consume what we don't produce,and produce what we don't consume. We should produce partly what we consume and partly what people outside consume, as well as consume what we produce in part, as well as what other people produce, so that there will be a balanced economy.

In fact, our emphasis, apart from restoring -- this business of stopping killing -- is a small matter. I don't think we need to be congratulated for stopping killings, because people are not supposed to be killed anyway. So we cannot be there and get badges that we stopped killings and we need badges and medals for having stopped killings and raping women, and that we should gethonors for that. [sentence as heard]

That's obvious, because people are not supposed to be killed. That goes without saying. So, I don't regard that as a program. That is just to return to normality -- stopping killings, stopping raping, stopping shooting at night, stopping taking bribes by the (?bus). Taking bribes can be a program -- starting with bribes [laughter] -- that one can be part of. I think that one is not easy. These fellows are used to taking bribes and it will be, and is, part of the economy also, because the economy is backward, the professional ethics are low, very low. The professional ethics are low or almost absent. There are also a bit of backward practices involved, so that may need a bit of a struggle to ensure that we tackle it. But the main point apart from stopping the killings and which will take some time in my opinion, because the killings -- you kill somebody, we will kill you, so what's the problem [laughter]. It will take a very short time. You kill -- you are killed. If you kill intentionally, the hangman will deal with you. So I don't see much problem there. We won't waste time on that. But apart from those obvious points -- the stopping of killings, the stopping of harassment of civilians on roadblocks, and incidentally there should eventually be no road blocks -- whatare they for? [applause]. Now they are there because there is a bit of a war going on, and we are still rounding up with guns,but otherwise there should be no roadblocks. The soldiers should be in their barracks preparing themselves for production or for future wars [laughter] because, mark you, we have not reached the stage, you know, which is promised in the Bible: when the lamb lies in the bosom of the lion. We have not yet gotten there; so, we also presume evil and prepare for it.

But apart from that -- apart from those rather petty points -- the stopping of killing and preparation of security, the main emphasis of our program will be on the economy, and to ensure democracy: It will be on the economy to ensure that first of all we (?destroy) this enclave economy. You know, this economy we had here which we call enclave -- an enclave economy -- because it was this, even when we are mourning this economy which we lost in this small, modern sector, which was disorganized by Amin and Obote and the fellows who came after him [laughter] after them. Still, even in its heyday it was not really working [words indistinct] because it was still working in part as an enclave economy, because we have got a small, modern sector, surrounded by a quite backward subsistence economy, which was almost a different world, because if you just go two miles from here, you go to a place like (Kachiri), you go to (Gobero), you go to Namayumba -- these areas where we have been working -- you find that it is a totally different world. It is totally different, because there there is no running water.

We need to restore part of that enclave economy, to provide services for the people, but more importantly to bring structural changes which will tackle the whole problem of backwardness fundamentally, to ensure that we modernize agriculture and diversify industrial projects based on agriculture first as well as on other requirements of the society, and also try and become part of the modern age.

We shall try to ensure that people start moving in the right direction and that we use our resources very frugally and carefully in order to bring about real development. I was shocked the other day: I was told by one of the permanent secretaries here that my friend Tito Okello had ordered furniture for one house of 500,000 pounds. Imagine, imagine, imagine [laughter] 500,000 pounds. It is in documents. Should we [word indistinct] these evil documents? Furniture for one house and they had also (?paid) the money. They drained the money out. Furniture for one house of 500,000 pounds — British pounds. Now, Okello is supposed to be a soldier. He is supposed to be what? Is he a marshal, general, what? What does he call himself? [laughter] Now, with 500,000 pounds you can buy enough rifles to equip an infantry brigade of 4,000 soldiers. These good rifles, the kalashnikovs, you can buy 4,000 kalashnikovs, approximately [words indistinct] to equip an infantry brigade. So the whole infantry brigade was supposed to disappear in Tito Okello's house [laughter]. Now, you are backward, you know this. So I told the permanent secretaries that things like furniture [sentence as heard].

The other day I bought a very good bed from Kawempe, very nice, very nice bed from Kawempe. I bought it and I begged to be relieved of the beds which I found there, which, in any case, are very difficult for me to wash, because they need shampoo, they need vacuum cleaning. So I was very happy to go to Kawempe and buy a very nice wooden bed and I hope — (?anyway) for me, I am not going to spend any money on buying beds from London. [applause] And as long as I am in charge here I don't think anybody will buy those beds from that place [applause].

So, we have got a big job to do, but I think it can be done. It is not all that difficult as it is made out to be. It is just a question of being serious, being disciplined, concentrating on our duty. One is given a duty to persist on it. One of the problems of Africans is inefficiency and almost a total absence of sense of duty in many African people. Even in the young (?world) the (?problem) exists. [Words indistinct].

The other time when we were (?attacking) Kabasanda, we sent somebody to take soldiers there, show them how to approach the route, a whole battalion of 900 men we had put in the hands of this bastard to show them the way. Instead of taking them to Kabasanda, he went to Mityana to look for a woman [laughter] and the soldiers had to look for their way, they got lost and so on and so forth. Now that idiot is safely in custody somewhere and of course he will have a few questions to answer. Now, this type of incredible irresponsibility — 900 men had (?to head south) because of an individual's mistake. How can you make any progress with this type of mentality? Where would that blessed woman go? He could have waited [words indistinct] to (?meet again in) Mityana. So, there also we need a different approach, discipline.

Also we need to wipe out some fascist ideas, because the fascist mentality has spread so (?fast), especially in the recent years, since the time of Idi Amin. The other time I was going to the airport, I was going to see Presidents Mobutu and Habyarimana and President Moi of Kenya: We met in Goma. When I was going to the airport, [words indistinct], one of the soldiers was chasing people from the road, you know it is (?the road) to Entebbe. (?He kept) chasing people, you could see people knocking one another; they were being chased (while?) the president was passing. Now what sort of president is he? [laughter, applause] How can a president cause an accident on the road? [laughter] I had to stop on the way [words indistinct] so I had to lock up this fellow. He is now safely locked up somewhere. [applause] This is all fascist mentality, because it has gained power in suppressing the people. Power is frightening. A president is like a roaring lion [laughter] and must be feared. Now, that business must stop. [applause] Respect of the people [applause] and as of now, the biggest in our revolution. What I would like in our struggle should be the spirit of man should be rekindled: the spirit of Ugandans, the pride of Ugandans should be rekindled. [Words indistinct]

It is very important to have honourable ministers and excellencies, the presidents, and the right honorable prime ministers but I think it is more important to have a proud people, people who are proud of themselves, much more important [applause], because once you have that, then you have got a guarantee against dictatorship. It is an insurance policy against dictatorship.

So, anyway, for the ministers, their job is to run the economy, to ensure that the economy is running, not only running smoothly, but new ideas which would help our economy's independence and integration and self-sustaining, that is to say, moving on its own power, not a puppet, not like a toy where you wind the (luzirri) [laughter] and then it works for some time. Then when the (luzirri) stops, then it stops. That type of economy is not an economy we need here.

So, I would also like — somebody brought a very good idea to me sometime ago — public enlightenment. We would like to use this radio to ensure that the population are educated about some of these matters like the economy for instance. They ought to know, not exactly but roughly, what happens, what is important, what is not important. I think also that is an important thing.

But anyway, I was talking about the honorable ministers who have been sworn in now and I was thinking that their primary job is to ensure that they restore this shattered economy and at the same time they identify or evolve concepts which would ensure that we build a powerful economy using the resources we have, because we have considerable resources, if they are used carefully.

Now, as far as the concept is concerned, as I said, this council is a political council, it's not a military council. The soldiers you see there are freedom fighters. They are not soldiers in the professional sense. They are not job-seekers. They are not fellows who went to the army looking for jobs of being soldiers. They were people who went into the army to fight for freedom. I am a freedom fighter; these gentlemen are freedom fighters [applause]. The weapons we carry, [words indistinct] are merely instruments of struggle. In the same way as you (?provide) a demonstration to make your point, or you could write a petition, we had to resort to the use of arms, because that was the means of a last resort; we had no other means, to make our point. It was the means of last resort.

So, you should understand that this is not a military government; it is a political government. It is a government of freedom fighters. Thank you very much.

BBC Interviews Museveni on Fighting Against Okello

MB011049 London BBC World Service in English 0635 GMT 1 Feb 86

[From "This Week and Africa" program]

[Text] Uganda's new president, Yoweri Museveni, was sworn in last Wednesday. After the fall of Kampala at the weekend, the National Resistance Army set out to extend their control to other parts of Uganda in pursuit of troops loyal to the ousted military leader, General Tito Okello. Shortly before Mr Museveni was sworn in as president, Michael Wooldridge in Kampala asked Mr Museveni why he had decided to move in and take Kampala.

[Begin recording] [Museveni] We had no other alternative if we wanted to save the people of Uganda because the Military Council was composed of criminal elements. There were a few what you may call decent elements, but the majority were people with very bad records, and as if that was not enough, they went ahead with their old game of killing Ugandans. Since the signing of the peace agreement, they had killed up something like 400 or 500 people whose names we could lay our hands on — names and places of birth and things like that. Now, we found that if we didn't act faster there would be no solution to the Ugandan political crisis, there would be no solution. We would go on endlessly with the same cycle of violence and regimes which don't do any work. Secondly, we were also in danger of the people misunderstanding us, saying that we have abandoned them and we are not working for their interests, and we have had so much facing us that we could not afford such a thing. That is why we decided to move and take over and try to intitiate a new chapter.

[Woolridge] There was some very intense fighting. Did it prove more difficult to take the capital than you had though it would be?

[Museveni] No. For us, we never underestimated the enemy. Mark you, the Ugandan National Liberation Army [UNLA] has not been a very bad enemy as... [changes thought] they have been poor fighters. They fought very bravely all the time, all these years, but they were fighting against a much more organized group. So, our victory is not that the UNLA was completely hopeless as a fighting force, but our victory has been due to the fact that we are more organized and we have got better leadership.

[Woolridge] Now, you said yourself that this doesn't represent the end of the war. How confident are you that you will be able to gain control over the whole of Uganda?

[Museveni] There is absolutely no doubt because if you look at the dynamics of the situation, we were only 27 when we started. We are now tens of thousands of soldiers backed by millions of civilian people; and the UNLA were tens of thousands when they started, and they are now reduced. So, it is very clear that the UNLA is declining and we are climbing.

[Woolridge] But you have been fighting until now, haven't you, in areas where you have enjoyed a good deal of popular support partly, perhaps on tribal lines. Do you think there is a possibility that we may end up with a partition between northern and southern Uganda?

[Museveni] That is completely out of the question. First of all, our support is not only, is not along tribal lines. It has never been, because even in the areas you are talking of, if you are talking of Luwero, in Luwero there are very many people from other parts of Uganda including the north, including the Lugubara people from the West Nile, many of whom are in our army, there are [word indistinct] and the Acholis also and Lango. They were there. So, our support has never been tribal, but coming to your specific question on whether Uganda can be partitioned, no. That one cannot happen because we are people who have got support from all over the place. Maybe not as much in the north as here, because we have not done much work there, but definitely there is a nucleus of support there which we can build on; and in any case, as of now, our army does not require as much, as much population support as a precondition for fighting as it used to do in the past because now it is able to fight under its own steam. The only thing it has got to be careful about is that it doesn't antagonize the population.

[Wooldridge] Many soldiers of the UNLA have now fled to the north with their weapons. How long do you think that it will take for you to disarm them and bring that part of the country under the NRA's control?

[Museveni] Well, it can take a very short time, like if they decide to give up fighting, which some of them are doing. It can be all over in a short while. But if they decide to go on fighting, it may take some few weeks to bring the whole country under one military control.

[Wooldridge] You said that there will be a new departure in Ugandan politics. What do you mean by that?

[Museveni] Because the politics of the past have been politics about intrigues, about subterfuge. This has been the politics of the past. Now...[changes of thought] and these politics has not concerned the population. It has been about job seeking on the part of the politicians, but now we are going to talk, for the first time, we are going to talk about the population, their life, their political rights, their economic interests. That will be the center of gravity of whatever we are doing, rather than the population just being merely used by power seekers to entrench themselves in power or use office for their own gain. This is what I meant that it was a new departure.

[Wooldridge] But how do you intend to bring this about in a practical way? What sort of political system will Uganda have now?

[Museveni] Our political system is nationalist. Our political program is a nationalist program. We believe in the independence of Uganda, we believe in the fact that whatever we do should be centered around the population of Uganda precisely as I have just been saying a short while ago, and therefore, we are nationalists. If you notice, some of us, when we formed the party here in 1980, we called in the Uganda Patriotic Movement, some of us, and that word was ... [changes thought] that name was deliberate. We want a patriotic program, a program which is centered around the population of Uganda, centered on Uganda and for the interest of the people of Uganda. [End recording]

Museveni Meets Northern Elders; Appeal Issued

EA311945 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 31 Jan 86

[Text] President Museveni has met eight elders from northern Uganda resident in Kampala and assured them that his government does not follow sectarian policies. He told them that the NRM [National Resistance Movement] believes in the unity of all Ugandans as exemplified by the NRA [National Resistance Army] in which ethnic differences do not feature.

Mr Museveni regretted that some opportunists have tried to create divisions among the Bantu and the Nilotics, saying that the NRM holds such cheap politics in contempt. He added that such differences are created by God and if one goes by this categorization it would be a misconception as a lot of talent would be missed, since talent does not know such boundaries.

Mr Museveni called on the elders to talk to those people still resisting to give up the useless struggle as it amounts only to being interested in making Ugandans suffer. On behalf of the elders, Mr (Onegi Odero) thanked the president for his assurance and the encouragement he had given them and said that they too are interested in seeing that Uganda remains one.

In a joint statement, released to the press after the meeting, the eight elders appealed to the members of their community to remain calm and peaceful and not to run away from Uganda.

They particularly appealed to all members of the fighting forces from northern Uganda, in the north or elsewhere, to heed the call from President Museveni to lay down their arms and not plunge the country to another futile armed conflict. We wish to assure all of you, they concluded, that we are safe and have joined all other Ugandans in giving support to the new government.

The statement was signed by Lieutenant Colonel Obitre Gama, Mr (Onegi Odero), Mr Felix (Tukenyi) Onama, Mr Sam (Kinyi), Mr Dent Ochaya Lakidi, Mr Obonyo Jabwor, and Mr Obonyo Ochola.

Musevenu Blames Oboto Officials for 'Atrocities'

EA011743 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 1 Feb 86

[Text] President Yoweri Museveni has refuted allegations that people from northern Uganda were solely responsible for the past atrocities in Uganda. Addressing a press conference in parliament building in Kampala, President Museveni said he had instructed the responsible government agencies to take legal measures against those criminal elements who are molesting innocent citizens from the north.

The president cited the former vice president, Paulo Muwango, and Chris Rwakasisi [heads of Obote's national security agency] as examples of the many who do not come from the north and yet were responsible for the atrocities.

The president described those responsible for harassment as either hooligans or rogue businessmen who want to take advantage of the situation to acquire ill-gotten wealth. He therefore appealed to all supporters of the resistance movement to help stop the practice of inconveniencing innocent citizens from northern Uganda.

President Museveni said that the NRM will continue to execute its program systematically. He revaled that the NRA now control the towns of Jinja and Tororo in the east and are approaching Karuma Falls after capturing Kigumba in Masindi District yesterday.

Concerning security, the president asserted that he does not want Kampala or the country to be controlled by many armies. In this regard, he appealed to other armed groups to lay down their arms, as this will help in quickly bringing peace to Uganda. He said those who give in their arms will be received in reception centers and be absorbed in the NRA if they are qualified.

Okello Reportedly Regrouping 'To Stage Comeback'

EA311850 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1730 GMT 31 Jan 86

[Text] The Acholi community in Entebbe has appealed to elders in Kitgum and Gulu Districts to persuade their sons to lay down their arms and rally behind the National Resistance Movement government. In a press release issued in Kampala today, they said they had learned with concern that Gereral Tito Okello and his commanders are regrouping to stage a comeback.

We appeal to the leaders, they said, not to allow their sons to be deceived to fight the government. Instead they should work to settle down to productive economic activity. Those who signed the statement include Professor (Pont Kwangamoi) and Engineer Anthony Edward Onyango.

Agreement Reached on Surrender Conditions for Troops

EA022050 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 2 Feb 86

[Text] The president, Mr Yoweri Museveni, has had another meeting with members of the Kampala northern consultative group at his office in Kampala. The elders come from Arua, Madi, Moyo, Oruto, Kotido, [word indistinct], Kitgum, Lira, and Apac.

They discussed with the president the plight of displaced persons and victims of the current war situation in northern Uganda and the general security situation in the country.

As a result of the meeting, it was jointly agreed that:

1. A joint appeal be made by the government and the group to the fleeing soldiers to immediately surrender and hand over their

guns and ammunition to religious leaders, traditional clan leaders and elders, local chiefs, the district commissioners, and police stationed in their areas.

2. The soldiers who surrenders shall be absolutely free to settle in his place of origin and should not in any way be arrested, detained, or otherwise harassed by the authorities receiving the guns and ammunition.

3. Soldiers of the fighting forces which surrender will be integrated into the new army subject to their character and fitness. Those who might not be absorbed shall be rehabilitated within their own communities by supplying them with agricultural inputs [words indistinct]. The government will work out in due course a national program to establish job creating agricultural projects to absorb [words indistinct].

4. A relief and welfare committee has been jointly formed to identify and look after the social welfare of displaced persons, war victims, and members of families and dependants of fleeing soldiers and other people who could have been abandoned as a result of the war and are in need of relief aid and assistance. In this connection, relief centers will soon be announced for reception and care of such people.

5. Soldiers in and around Kampala who have not yet surrendered in case of doubt and fear should contact the secretariat of the group during office hours at Bank of Baroda building, ground floor, plot No 1, Luwum Street, in Kampala, or telephone number 235591 or 256951 or go to the parliamentary building, main entrance, for proper and secure arrangements to be made for such surrenders.

Incidents or harassment, molestation, intimidation, and other violations of human rights should be reported to the same addresses for immediate action and redress. The consultative group expressed profound gratitude and appreciation to the president and the government for the proposed reabsorption and reintegration of the soldiers who surrendered into the new army and for the creation of a 26th battalion for such soldiers and officers.

In this connection, the group appealed to religious, traditional and clan leaders, and commanders of former fighting forces in the northern region to ensure that law and order is maintained in their areas. Furthermore, it appealed particularly to the soldiers of UNLA [Uganda National Liberation Army], FUNA [Former Uganda National Army], and UNRF [Uganda National Rescue Front] to surrender orderly and peacefully to the authorities mentioned and to avoid [word indistinct] property [words indistinct] violence, and passive resistance.

Finally, the government and the group reiterated their appeal made to the soldiers and citizens in the northern Uganda not to run away to neighboring countries but to continue with their normal living and cooperate fully with the NRA and the restoration of law and order, peace, and security in their areas.

The statement was signed by Mr Benjamin (Kayoyowe), principal private secretary to the president on behalf of president Yoweri Museveni and the government; Mr (Joel Wasa Oyong), chairman, and Mr (?James Opol Ochola), secretary northern consultative group. Commander (Moses Peter Owera), member of the NRA, has been appointed NRA liaison officer to the consultative group by the president.

Federal Democratic Army Leader's Body Found

EA012038 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1700 GMT 1 Feb 86

[Text] The death of the commander of the Federal Democratic Army, FDA, and member of the defunct Military Council, Lieutenant Colonel George Nkwanga, has been confirmed by the chairman of the Uganda Federal Democratic Movement and Commander in Chief of the FDA, Dr David Lwanga. In an announcement released in Kampala today Dr Lwanga said the body of Lt Col Nkwanga had been recovered from a shallow grave near the Silver Springs Hotel near Kampala. Burial will take place at (Karembe) village, on the Mukono-Bugerere road after the (Mpomba) earth satellite station tomorrow at (?3) pm.

UPC Leader Pledges Participation in Government

LD021929 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1700 GMT 2 Feb 86

[Text] Leaders of the Uganda People's Congress, UPC, in the country have accepted an invitation from President Museveni to participate in his broad-based government. This was announced in Kampala today after a meeting between President Museveni and a 14-man UPC delegation led by former vice-president, Paulo Muwanga.

The delegation promised to hold consultations among the party cadres and come out with nominations of those to represent the party in the broad-based government as soon as possible.

He told the president that UPC supports government policy of democracy [word indistinct] (?of) personal property and pledged the party's support to ensure that democracy and security prevail in the country. The delegation congratulated Mr Museveni on the assumption of the high office of the president of Uganda and expressed the willingness of UPC to work together with the government in the restoration of the dignity of Uganda. The delegation noted that no single person or party can work alone and expressed the need for all Ugandans to think as a nation and not [words indistinct].

President Museveni thanked them for their cooperation.

BURKINA FASO

Financial Aid Agreement Signed With Netherlands

AB011403 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 1 Feb 86

[Excerpt] From 23 to 31 January, the first session of the Dutch-Burkinabe consultations of 1986 took place in Ouagadougou. The Dutch delegation was led by Van (Toren), head of the Department of West African Countries at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at The Hague, while the Burkinabe delegation was led by Comrade Damo Barro Justin, minister of financial resources. The total financial assistance to be granted to Burkina Faso by the Kingdom of the Netherlands for 1986 amounts to 38 million florins, that is 5.2 billion CFA francs. The money will especially help continue the implementation of projects initiated within the framework of the cooperation existing between the two countries.

Zaire's Mokolo Leaves After Visit, Talks

AB021511 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 2 Feb 86

[Text] Citizen Mokolo wa Mpombo, Zairian state commissioner for foreign affairs and international cooperation, has ended his visit to our capital. The Zairian envoy delivered a message from President Mobutu Sese Seko to his Burkinabe counterpart. Concerning bilateral cooperation between Zaire and our country, several aspects of this cooperation were discussed, notably cooperation in the exchange of economic experiences, mainly in the treatment of soybeans and the exportation of cattle. Citizen Mokolo left our country late yesterday afternoon for Kinshasa.

CAPE VERDE

Guinea-Bissau's Vieira Meets With Pereira

AB021402 Paris AFP in French 0804 GMT 2 Feb 86

[Text] Praia, 2 Feb (AFP) — Guinea-Bissau head of state General Joao Bernardo Vieira and Cape Verdean President Aristides Pereira held talks on Friday evening on Sal Island (northeast of Cape Verdean archipelago) on the occasion of Gen Vieira's stopover en route to Cuba, it was learned in Praia yesterday. The contents of the talks were not disclosed. President Vieira told the press that he was satisfied over his country's admission into the Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (ICDCS) as the organization's ninth member. The admission was approved at the ICDCS recent summit in Dakar.

GUINEA

Conte Receives DPRK, USSR, Zaire Officials

AB302204 Conakry Domestic Service in French 1945 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] DPRK Vice Premier Chong Chun-Ki held talks at the Palais des Nations with the head of state, General Lansana Conte, early this afternoon. On this occasion, Mr Chong conveyed a message of greeting and support from President Kim Il-song to President Lansana Nonte, whose policy speech of 22 December 1985 President Kim Il-song highly appreciated.

The special envoy pointed out that the policy speech, which defined the appropriate major objectives for Guinea's future and construction, will enjoy the support of the DPRK. Mr Nhong thanked the people and Government of Guinea for their constant support for just causes all over the world and paid tribute to President Lansana Conte for his contribution to efforts toward the peaceful reunifination of the Korean fatherland.

After receiving the DPRK vice premier, the head of state received in turn the USSR and the Zairian ambassadors to Conakry. President Lansana Conte and Vladimir Kitayev, who brought a message from Mr Gorbachev, examined the possibility to work on the international scene for the safeguarding of peace and the strengthening of detente and international security.

Zairian Ambassador Beltchika Kalebya went to bid farewell to President Lansana Conte after his 7-year stay in Guinea. The Zairian ambassador took the opportunity to state that he truly felt like a Guinean and sincerely thanked the Guinean people for their great sense of African hospitality, the government, and President Lansana Conte, whose support at all times made things easy for him in the accomplishment of his mission.

The head of state then wished still greater successes to Brother Beltchika in his new functions and asked him to give President Mobuts assurances of the Guinean Government's firm determination to strengthen the friendly relations existing between the Guinean and the Zairian peoples and to further promote the relations of cooperation at all levels between our two sister countries.

Accompanying the head of state at these audiences were Major Jean Traore and Major Kerfalla Camara, members of the Military Committee for National Redress [CMRN], and minister of foreign affairs and permanent secretary of the CMRN with ministerial rank in that order.

GUINEA-BISSAU

President Vieira to Attend Cuban Party Congress

AB012119 Dakar PANA in French 1330 GMT 31 Jan 86

[Text] Bissau, 31 Jan (ANG/PANA) — General Joao Bernardo Vieira, chairman of the State Council of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, will leave Bissau on Saturday for Havana (Cuba) to attend the third congress of the Cuban Communist Party (PCC), which opens on 4 February. The Guinea-Bissau president will be accompanied in his trip by Vasco Cabral and Julio Semedo, respectively permanent secretary of the Central Committee of the PAIGC [African Party for the Independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde] and minister of state at the presidency in charge of economic affairs and minister of foreign affairs of Guinea-Bissau.

IVORY COAST

Houphouet-Boigny Receives FAO Director Saouma

AB021137 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French
1, 2 Feb 86 p 4

[Text] Edouard Saouma, FAO director general, who arrived in Abidjan early yesterday afternoon, was received by President Felix Houphouet-Boigny at 1700. After the audience with the president, Mr Saouma said he briefed the head of state on the outcome of his just ended 3-nation Sahel visit to Niger, Mali, and Senegal to assess for himself the present and future situation of food crop farming in these three countries. Meanwhile, he assured the president of the republic of the FAO's preparedness to grant any necessary assistance and expressed the desire to see qualified Ivorian cadres serve in the organization assisting it in implementing its program for Africa.

Mr Saouma said he was happy to hear the president's views on the problems facing Africa's agriculture in general, and the agriculture of Sahel countries in particular. Mr Saouma, who will hold talks on technical matters with Denis Bra Kanon, minister of agriculture, water and forest resources, will sign three technical cooperation agreements in the general field of training, further training in analyzing agricultural investment schemes, and in the field of cooperatives.

LIBERIA

Minister Gongar Discusses Politics, Education

AB310914 Paris AFP in English 0710 GMT 31 Jan 86

[Text] Monrovia, 31 Jan (AFP) — Liberia's new education minister, Othello Gongar, said his administration would "depoliticise all institutions of learning" in order to create "a conducive atmosphere for sound learning". He said he considered student politics to be part of extra-curricular activity.

MALI

Assembly Ratifies Benin Admission Into CEAO

AB311116 Bamako Domestic Service in French
0700 GMT 31 Jan 86

[Text] The National Assembly held a plenary session yesterday morning under the chairmanship of Sidiki Diarra, the speaker. During this session, the members of parliament passed a certain number of important draft bills, namely the bills on the fight against desert encroachment, bushfires, and self-sufficiency in food production. The other draft bills approved were on the forestry, hunting, and fishing codes. On subregional matters, the parliamentarians ratified Benin's membership of the West African Economic Community [CEAO] thus increasing the number of member-states from six to seven. Benin's membership is expected to promote the intensification and diversification of trade between member-countries.

NIGER

Tunisian Prime Minister Arrives for Visit, Comments

AB012111 Niamey Domestic Service in French
1900 GMT 1 Feb 86

[Text] Nothing beclouds relations between Tunisia and Niger. This was stated by Tunisian Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali upon his arrival in Niamey. Mohamed Mzali is continuing his visit to our country and a working session this afternoon grouped the Tunisian and Niger delegations. Upon his arrival, the Tunisian prime minister stated that this visit to our country falls within the framework of the strenghtening of cooperation and friendship in all fields between our two countries. He added that the level of this friendship and brotherliness has been very satisfactory since our independences. Mohamed Mzali believes that it is time this friendship, mutual confidence and similarity in political views were given a cultural, social and economic dimension. To acheive this goal, he went on, Tunisian and Niger officials should meet often and make their contacts more frequent and better organized. He stressed that he has a pleasant mission to convey to President Seyni Kountche a message of brotherliness and solidarity from his brother, President Habib Bourguiba.

Mzali Comments, Leaves

AB022238 Niamey Domestic Service in French
1900 GMT 2 Feb 86

[Text] Tunisian Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali has concluded his working and friendly visit to our country. He was seen off by Prime Minister Hamid Algabit, members of the Supreme Military Council, of the government, and the diplomatic corps. Shortly before his departure, Mr Mzali made some remarks about his visit to Niamey.

[Begin Mzali recording] Although it was short, my visit was fruitful and pleasant. It enabled me to hold very fruitful discussions with the head of state of your country and with the members of government. This visit enabled us to hold a 2-hour working session between the principal ministers of Tunisia and Niger. The various aspects of cooperation were discussed. These areas of cooperation are possible and desirable and have been identified. But, in addition to that, this official visit to Niger has certainly contributed to the strengthening of the friendly ties between Niger and Tunisia and has also marked Tunisia's willingness to fully assume African solidarity [words indistinct] contribute to the amelioration of the quality of Arab-African solidarity. Because of all these reasons, my visit has been fruitful and I would like to use the mass media of Niger and Tunisia to address, on my own behalf and on behalf of all the colleagues who have accompanied me, my sincere thanks to the president, Mr Kountche, Prime Minister Hamid Algabit, and all our friends, the ministers, who have really demonstrated their goodwill and shown that African brotherhood is not a meaningless word. Therefore, I am returning to Tunis confident, optimistic, and satisfied. [end recording]

NIGERIA

Chadian Minister Delivers Message to Babangida

AB011026 Lagos International Service in English
0830 GMT 1 Feb 86

[Text] The Nigerian Government has restated its determination to support any moves to bring political stability to Chad. President Babangida, reaffirmed the stand while receiving a message from the Chadian leader, Mr Hissein Habre. The Nigerian leader hoped that peace would soon return to Chad and pledged Nigeria's support and cooperation.

The message was delivered by the Chadian minister of national calamities and disaster prevention, Mr Taher Abdel-Djelil, who briefed President Babangida on a peace agreement between the two factions involved in the Chadian conflict. Mr Abdel Djelil said that development efforts in Chad were being hampered by a 13-year-old drought.

SENEGAL

Diouf Delivers Senegambia Anniversary Address

AB011230 Dakar Domestic Service in French
2000 GMT 31 Jan 86

[Address by Senegalese head of state, President Abdou Diouf, on the occasion of the 4th anniversary of the Confederation of Senegambia in Dakar on 31 January — live or recorded]

[Excerpts] Senegambians, dear compatriots, guests, and foreigners living among us; tomorrow, our Confederation will be 4 years old. On the eve of this anniversary, I would like to reaffirm with renewed ardor, on behalf of President Dawda Kairaba Jawara and on my own behalf, our unwavering faith in the future of Senegambia and above all our determination to do everything possible to ensure that its political, economic, and cultural future will meet the immense aspirations that the (?creation) act gave rise to in the hearts of the Senegambian people at large.

This faith and determination are based on the fact that, as I usually say, by signing the confederal pact the Senegambian authorities did nothing but materialize formally through a political but important move the common desire to live together — to quote Renan [a French writer] — and the ardent desire to get together and stay united together that the Senegambian people as one and indivisible people want to preserve untouched through centuries.

Dear compartriots, in the face of the challenges afflicting all the people of the Third World, to promote the harmonious development and the prosperity of the Senegambian people, we must draw inspiration from our respective past and present experiences in our effort toward subregional unity, solidarity, and cooperation as stipulated in the preamble of our confederal pact.

As you can see, in addition to major affective reasons for the natural union between Senegalese and Gambians like the members of one and same family, there are objective and rational motives militating for the rapid edification of a strong and united — thus operational — Senegambia.

In this important task that requires that each and everyone of us — both authorities and citizens — give our best, I am pleased to solemnly praise on behalf of the Confederal Government the good work done by the Senegambian parliamentarians in their regular meetings throughout 1985. It need not be said that this is evidence of the firm and constant commitment of the Senegambian people's representatives to discharge the duty that the people assigned to them. I am convinced that in 1986, our parliamentarians will make many other achievements to be credited to our joint undertaking.

In addition to the achievements we have made so far, I would first like to mention the establishment of permanent consultations which made it possible for both confederate states to harmonize their general policies in the field of foreign relations and to adopt concerted and coordinate positions on African and international major issues. I am sure that we will strengthen this important gain in a second phase during which we will streamline by mutual consent our diplomatic representation abroad with regard to the number and jurisdiction of our missions abroad, in view of the very difficult international situation and the limited resources of our states. In this regard, our experts have come up with very concrete proposals that we will finalize in the near future.

All our other achievements have been guided by the same approach. This is true, particularly concerning the integration of our Armed Forces and the confederal security forces. On this point, our first goal was to ensure security for the people and the political stability of the states in order to guarantee a solid foundation for the confederal edifice. We have been successful thanks to the efficiency, the spirit of self-denial, and the devotion and sense of responsibility that the confederal Armed Forces and security forces have displayed in the discharge of their important mission. While I am paying a resounding tribute again to the valiant children of the Senegambian nation in the forces, I am pleased to repeat the unflinching determination of the Confederal Government to pursue our defense and security policy by creating military zones and a security brigade in general.

In the field of telecommunications, the (Basse-Zelinda) telephone link, which was financed by the confederal budget, has become a reality for the happiness of the Senegambian people. I am convinced that with the interconnection provided by a 30-kw line between Kaolack and (Paraseny) within the next few months, the people of these two cities will experience the joyful feeling of meeting again and of doing things together once again.

In the field of information, new Senegambian radio transmissions have been established while television, thanks to the uniformity of production based on the confederal background, will soon be introduced into this vast confederal area supported and advanced by the inexhaustible force of our shared cultural milieau.

Before concluding, I would like to tell you about our negotiations concerning the economic and monetary union. This topic comprises two stages. One concerns a customs union while the other a monetary union. Concerning the monetary union, the technical experts commission during its previous meeting in Dakar from 19 to 23 August 1985 adopted a final report on its studies on monetary integration and thus fully accomplished its mission. The report has been submitted to the authorities of the two confederal states that will meet at the ministerial level to make a final decision which will, at the same time and in a harmonious manner, protect the interests of Gambia and Senegal as well as those of the confederation itself.

Concerning the customs union, after several meetings, the experts of the commission appointed to study this proejct have suspended their deliberations and have transferred the documents to the ministers of finance of the two confederal states who will resume the discussions at their level very shortly. In view of these achievements, it seems reasonable for me to say that in 1985 we have taken a remarkable step forward in the building of the confederation. Let us therefore do everything possible so that the year 1986 may give us other sources of satisfaciton in the construction of Senegambia. At any rate, the people of Senegambia, after marking out the path for the confederal authorities with Sengambia always in their mind — these Senegambian people are waiting. Let us therefore move forward with them, with clear minds and in a realistic manner devoid of all vain words and behavior that may disrupt or slow down our advancement in the building of an economically strong Senegambia.

Dear fellow countrymen, I am requesting you, men and women, the young and the not so young, to let us mobilize ourselves in order to make this year, 1986, a veritable year of peace. There are reasons for us to believe that this need not be a mere illusion. First, the vice president of the confederation, his excellency Alhaji Sir Dawda Kairaba Jawara, for almost 2 years now, has been presiding over the Islamic Peace Commission in which the international community has the great hope of restoring peace between Iran and Iraq. His success will be that of Senegambia and will have a particular dimension during this international year of peace. There is also the fact that at the time when peace and security are most threatened in southern Africa and also at this period of South Africa's suicidal intransigence in its obnoxious policy of apartheid and aggression against its neighbors, the OAU has appointed the president of the Senegambian Confederation as its current chairman. I have accepted this difficult mission with pleasure because I was convinced that I have behind me our entire nation standing as a single person. Today, I am happy to realize that each Senegambian citizen is really concerned and has made the eradication of apartheid his personal cause. There is no doubt that we are on the right path to speed the dawning of a new day in South Africa — a day when our brothers and sisters in that country and in Namibia will see peace and will live in dignity as human beings and [words indistinct].

My dear fellow countrymen and Senegambians, as well as foreigners living here with us: Good evening and a happy festival to you.

Tunisian Prime Minister Mzali Arrives

AB022144 Dakar Domestic Service in French
2000 GMT 2 Feb 86

[Excerpts] Mohamed Mzali, the Tunisian prime minister, arrived today in Dakar for an official visit. He was welcomed by Medoune Fall, minister of the Armed Forces, who was accompanied by several personalities, members of the government, of the National Assembly, the Economic and Social Council, ambassadors accredited to our country and top-ranking officers of the national Armed Forces. Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali will be granted an audience by President Abdou Diouf tomorrow. We will report on the Tunisian prime minister's visit as it proceeds.

ANGOLA

Government Rejects RSA Offer To Exchange Du Toit

MB021229 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
1200 GMT 2 Feb 86

[Text] The Angolan Ministry of External Relations yesterday issued a communique expressing the Angolan Government's rejection of the proposals made by South African President Pieter Botha on the exchange of prisoners.

The Angolan Government has affirmed that it agrees — as yet further proof of its goodwill — to exchange Captain Wynand du Toit and the bodies of other South Africans killed during the unsuccessful sabotage action against the Malongo petroleum installations for the Angolan citizens and the Cuban citizen who were abducted from Angola by the South African Forces and their puppets.

The names of the Angolan citizens and that of the Cuban national will be relayed through the Red Cross, according to the communique issued by the Angolan Ministry of External Relations yesterday.

LESOTHO

Military Council To Expel About 50 RSA Refugees

MB010808 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0807 GMT 1 Feb 86

[Text] Maseru, Feb 1, SAPA — The Military Council of Lesotho is preparing to evict another batch of South African refugees to another country of asylum, SAPA's correspondent in Maseru reports.

About 50 refugees were detained at the refugee reception centre in Maseru yesterday. By last night only a few women were released and told to make arrangements for the departure of their families from Lesotho.

It is not known exactly when the group of refugees will leave Lesotho but it is understood that arrangements were being made to fly them to Tanzania in a specially chartered aircraft early next week.

The wife of one of the detained men said in Maseru today that among those detained were two elderly women whose husbands were serving long prison terms on Robben Island.

The arrangement to fly out the second batch of South African refugees follows the deportation to Zambia last weekend of about 60 refugees, most of them members of the African National Congress (ANC).

Maj Gen Metsing Lekhanya, the head of the Military Council, has said it is the policy of his government to continue to accept South African political refugees but at the same time they would be transferred to other countries for "their own security and for the national security of Lesotho."

10 Political Prisoners Released by Justice Minister

MB011202 Maseru Domestic Service in English
1130 GMT 1 Feb 86

[Text] Ten political prisoners were today released by the minister of justice and prisons, the Honorable B.M. Khaketla. In his address during the ceremony that was held at the Maseru Central Prison, the minister said after the Lesotho Military Council assumed power in Lesotho, he was appointed as minister of justice and prisons by His Majesty King Moshoeshoe II. He said the 10 prisoners were arrested by the previous government and are being freed by the new government under the Military Council, which expects them to work hard towards genuine reconciliation and peace.

Mr Khaketla urged the nation to cooperate with the council and forget previous conflicts. The minister said after being advised by the director of prisons, he approached Major General Lekhanya that the political prisoners be freed.

Those who were being freed are Mrs Mamanoeli Letsopa, Miss Semanki Majoro, Messrs Malefane Monne, Kelebone Pule, Lerato Komota, Motlohelo Monne, Halekhethe Mathaba, Maboa Mabona, Mojalefa Foki, Reentseng Temekoane, and Zacharia Matlatsa.

The minister was accompanied by Messrs N.T. Mohloki, Mr Likake, and acting principal secretary for justice and prisons respectively. [Sentence as heard]

Military Council Reduces Curfew by 2 Hours

MB011200 Maseru Domestic Service in English
1130 GMT 1 Feb 86

[Text] The Lesotho Military Council has announced the reduction of curfew hours which were clamped down on Maseru and other large towns in Lesotho. With effect from today, 1 February 1986, the curfew hours will stretch from 12 o'clock midnight to 5 o'clock in the morning. Prior to this the curfew hours had been between 10 o'clock in the evening and 5 o'clock in the morning.

The council warns the public that these hours should be observed as tough measures will be taken against any violators.

RSA Official Delivers Message; Airport Reopens

MB010452 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1623 GMT 31 Jan 86

[Text] Maseru, Jan 31, SAPA — The South African deputy director of foreign affairs, Mr Nel van Heerden, visted Maseru today and met several Lesotho Government officials.

A spokesman for the Ministery of Foreign Affairs, in Maseru said Mr van Heerden delivered a special message from the South African Government to the Lesotho authorities.

The details of the message were not disclosed.

Meanwhile, Lesotho's Moshoeshoe I International Airport, 20km south of Maseru, resumed operations today. It closed last week following the announcement of the coup.

SOUTH AFRICA

Further Reaction to President's Speech to Parliament

Pik Botha

MB020859 Johannebsurg Television Service in Afrikaans 1700 GMT 1 Feb 86

[Text] Foreign Minister Pik Botha says the historic speech by the state president yesterday heralds in a new era of hope for all the people of South Africa and its effects will be felt in the outside world. Mr Botha was speaking last night at the opening of the Worcester agricultural show.

[Begin video][Correspondent Riaan Nel] Mr Botha said the state president's message yesterday was proof to the international community that what they thought of South Africa was untrue. It was also an indication that the country had the ability not only to survive, but to achieve victory and take its proper place in the world. At home, too, the announcements by the president would have far-reaching results.

[Botha] A new era awaits South Africa, a new era in which we will come to an accommodation with each other, white, black, colored, and Indian. A new era in which our people and all communities can reach out to one another and close the past. Not on the basis of recrimination or feelings of guilt, but on the basis of the fact that we, the white community, were prepared to accept that which we hold in such high regard as the foundation on which we, together with our other communities, wish to build the future of this country — a future based in fairness, on justice, a future founded on greater stability.

[Nel] Mr Botha predicted that only the enemies of stability and those seeking conflict would reject the president's opening address. In this regard, he referred to the ANC, the United Democratic Front, and the South African Communist Party.

[Botha] And the time has come for white, black, Indian, and colored to carry the message to all those who commit violence and those who instigate violence, that after 31 January 1986 we are no longer prepared to listen to them. A new era has dawned in this country. [Applause] The time has come for us all to invest jointly and for the great display of a South Africa of hope, a new South Africa of output, prosperity, and progress to be built by us. [End video]

UK Foreign Office

MB311256 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1255 GMT 31 Jan 86

[Text] London, Jan 31, SAPA — The British Foreign Office said today that the state president's speech to the opening of Parliament was "clearly important."

A spokesman said: "We are studying it with the greatest care. "At first sight it contains a number of significant proposals, but there are omissions and the key will be how the speech is followed up."

Officials declined immediate further comment, but noted that the foreign secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, would be visiting Lusaka next week with representatives of other European Economic Community governments to meet the leaders of black states.

The state president's speech would obviously be discussed there, said the officials.

U.S. Government

MB010540 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 1 Feb 86

[Text] The United States has welcomed what it called positive signs in the state president's speech to Parliament in Cape Town yesterday, but the State Department [as heard] spokesman said it was too soon to reach sweeping conclusions. The spokesman, Mr Larry Speakes, said it was obviously an important speech which required careful study. He added, however, that the Reagan administration would wait for a specific understanding of how the positive aspects in the address were to be implemented. Mr Speakes said the U.S. was keen to hear details of a program to end violence over what he described as South Africa's policy of racial separation.

Angolan Foreign Ministry

MB020543 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0500 GMT 2 Feb 86

[Text] Angola has rejected any deal to exchange Nelson Mandela for captured South African commando Wynand du Toit. The official news agency ANGOP says the Foreign Ministry in Luanda has flatly refused a tentative offer by President P.W. Botha to free Mr Mandela on humanitarian grounds in return for the freedom Captain du Toit and two Soviet dissidents. But the Angolans say they are prepared to swap Capt du Toit for Angolans and the Cubans, who, they say, are held in South Africa. So far, there has been no comment on the offer from the Soviet Union.

Bishop Tutu

MB311616 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1500 GMT 31 Jan 86

[Text] Bishop Tutu says hints of negotiations with government for the release of Nelson Mandela are a red herring. The bishop says Mr Botha had a golden opportunity to release the jailed ANC leader while he was in hospital. He goes on to explain on what grounds Mr Mandela should be released.

[Begin Tutu recording] We are not calling for his release on humanitarian grounds. We are doing so on political grounds. We are saying that he is our leader. This is the acknowledged leader of the group that most blacks support, but more than that we are saying he is symbolic because we want all leaders, all political prisoners, released not on humanitarian grounds, but on the grounds that this is going to be part of how we build up a climate conducive to negotiation. [End recording]

Tutu Press Conference

MB311647 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1631 GMT 31 Jan 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Jan 31, SAPA — A condition that ANC leader Nelson Mandela, serving life imprisonment, would be released if the Russians were also willing to release Andrey Sakharov was a ploy the South African state president thought would sound good to ears of some Western leaders, according to Bishop Desmond Tutu, Anglican bishop of Johannesburg.

Bishop Tutu gave his impressions of Mr Botha's speech to Parliament to a press conference held in his office at the St Albans Anglican Church in Johannesburg.

"I do not see how he can link the two men because they are so far apart in all respects", he said.

"Mr Botha knows that the Russians will never negotiate Sakharov's release with him. A super-power like the United States had tried without success," he added.

"He is trying to make people think he is concerned about prisoners of conscience and is trying to put conditions for Mandela's release he knows will never be met."

Bishop Tutu said Mr Botha's speech would not impress the outside world because it had nothing to offer to show that he was ready to dismantle apartheid.

He said, however, that it was courageous of Mr Botha to say publicly that apartheid was an "outdated concept".

Bishop Tutu said blacks would not be impressed by Mr Botha's promises of abolishing pass laws, granting SA citizenship to them, establishing a statutory council in which they would participate, abolish influx control.

"What is the point of giving citizenship to voteless people," he asked.

"He says we are going to have one South Africa and one nation, whereas, his government is preparing to grant independence to another homeland.

"Which blacks are going to be in his statutory council because recognised black leaders are either in jail or in exile?

"I was expecting him to unban political organisations so that he can find the right people to talk to."

Bishop Tutu said Mr Botha was afraid to come out boldly against apartheid for fear of losing votes.

"But he is not aware that by doing so he would kill all blacks' and international support," he continued.

He said he would call to-day's speech "Rubicon No. 2" because it had torn the United States constructive engagement policy on South Africa to tatters after it had been torn by Mr Botha's first Rubicon speech in Durban last year.

Bishop Tutu said three decades ago the South African Government announced that pass laws were to be abolished and replaced by reference books.

"Reference books disappointed us because they were found to be harsher and more restrictive than the passes the government had withdrawn.

"Consequently, we expect the identity cards they are planning to give us instead of the reference books to contain harsher laws," Bishop Tutu concluded.

Rajbansi, Slabbert, Treurnicht

MB311903 Johannesburg Television Service in English
1700 GMT 31 Jan 86

[Comments by Amichand Rajbansi, chairman of the minister council in the House of Delegates; Frederick Van Zyl Slabbert, Progressive Federal Party leader; and Andries Treurnicht, Conservative Party leader on President Botha's speech to Parliament; date and place not specified]

[Excerpts] Reaction to Mr Botha's speech in Parliament today has been received from various quarters. There has been a mixed response from the various parties represented in Parliament.

[Begin video] [Rajbansi] It is the most significant speech ever made by the state president. He has answered lots of people in South Africa and particularly important — in addition to issues like immigration legislation, influx control, etc — was a clear statement about apartheid and a clear statement about one South Africa, one nation, and one boundary. It even answers most of the radicals in South Africa.

[Slabbert] The speech has to be weighed up against his speech made in the last session of Parliament, the previous one, and also weighed up against what happened in between. Generally speaking it was — the rhetoric was positive, that rhetoric will have to be judged against the developments taking place this year, initiated by government. The offer to Mandela on humanitarian grounds is to be welcomed. It is a shift, but at the same time even if that offer is taken up or is implemented, I think it still does not solve the problem of the political reality of Mandela and the ANC.

[Treurnicht] I make a call on all conservatives to withstand the implications of speech of the state president. The statutory body will mean a piecemeal surrender of white self-determination, and I don't think it will give meaningful expression to the political aims of the black people. As to the extension of freedom, I don't think it is an extension of freedom as regards the whites because it may mean more freedom for the nonwhites, but at the expense of self-determination for the whites. And then as to Mandela I think to place Mandela in the same catergory as prisoners of war [as heard], I think it shouldn't be done. [End video]

Party, Commercial Leaders

MB311626 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
1500 GMT 31 Jan 86

[Excerpts] Far reaching reaction has been received from various quarters to the state president's comprehensive reform measures. President Botha opened Parliament in Cape Town this morning.

The leader of the Conservative Party, Dr Andries Treurnicht, said in his reaction that the state president's speech was a final farewell to apartheid which would seriously affect the government's credibility. The implementation of a national statutory council would, he said, bring about the dismantling of the whites' right of self-determination.

The leader of the New Republic Party, Mr Bill Sutton, says that this is the first time the ruling party has admitted that apartheid is the biggest failure in the history of Western democracy. In his reaction to Mr Botha's speech, Mr Sutton said it was extremely important that whites should understand that they would in future be part of the government but not the government itself.

The president of Assocom [Associated of Chambers of Commerce], Mr (Rocky Ridgeway), said in his reaction that organized commerce was willing to assist in facilitating the reform process wherever possible. Mr (Ridgeway) said Assocom welcomed the basic thrust of the message contained in the state president's speech. It also welcomed the greater clarity about the government's reform intentions contained in the speech. Its emphasis on the need to negotiate new constitutional options for South Africa would underpin business confidence, he said.

The president of the Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut [Afrikaans Trade Institute], Mr Donald Masson, said his organization is overjoyed about the fact a framework for South Africa's future had been spelled out. It could no longer be said that changes being made in the move away from apartheid were merely cosmetic. Mr Masson said the proposed formulation of a socioeconomic development plan for the less developed areas and communities would give everyone the opportunity to compete with others.

The chairman of the Anglo-American Corporation, Mr Gavin Really, said that Mr Botha's speech was very positive. He said the reaccentuation of citizenship for all South Africans could give momentum to the reform process. Mr Relly said it was illuminating that Mr Botha regarded apartheid as a outdated system as this could pave the way to a more just and balanced society.

And a spokesman for the British Foreign Office said in London that President Botha's speech was clearly important. He said the Foreign Office was studying it with the greatest care. At first sight it contained a number of significant proposals but the key would be how the speech was followed up.

'Extreme Right Wing' Groups

MB020441 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1348 GMT 1 Feb 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Feb 1, SAPA — The extreme right wing Afrikaner Weerstandbeweging [Afrikaner Resistance Movement] (AWB) and the Boerestaat Komitee [Afrikaner State Committee] today said Pres P.W. Bothas proposals, in his opening address to Parliament, for a "unitary state and common citizenship" would lead to the "inevitable domination of the Afrikaner nation".

In a joint press statement, the two organisations said "the Afrikaner nation" was entitled to independence and called for the recreation of the Boer republics — "that were forcibly taken from us in 1902."

"The Republic of South Africa must again be divided into its logical components of separate and independent states," the statement said.

"If this right, enjoyed by all nations in the world, is not granted the AWB/Boerestaat Komitee will fight, with all our strength, any form of domination of the Afrikaner nation until our Boer republics are restored."

Religious, Political Figures

MB311554 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans
1400 GMT 31 Jan 86

[Text] Far-reaching reactions have been received to the state president's comprehensive reform measures. President Botha opened Parliament in Cape Town this morning and said South Africa had outgrown the outdated colonial system of paternalism as well as the dated concept of apartheid. The state president proposed, among other things, the establishment of a national statutory council on which leaders of black communities and other interest groups would be represented.

The leader of the official opposition in the House of Assembly, Dr van Zyl Slabbert, says although the state president has committed his government to the process of negotiations, he has given no guidelines of how he wishes the process to get off the ground.

Reacting to Mr P.W. Botha's speech as the opening of Parliament, Dr Slabbert said it would be necessary to wait and see what substance was given to the rhetoric on constitutional and democratic systems of government in terms of the government's legislative program.

President Botha said he expected the statutory council to consist of representatives of the South African Government and of the governments of the self-governing national states as well as the leaders of other black communities and interest groups.

The leader of the Ministers' Council in the House of Representatives and of the Labor Party of South Africa, the Reverend Allan Hendrickse, said he regarded the state president's speech as a declaration of intent. Mr Hendrickse said he could detect a measure of determination to find a solution to the country's political problems. He welcomed the move away from apartheid as well as the dismantling of the system by means of uniform citizenship, uniform identity documents, and the participation of all South Africans in the political structure. Mr Hendrickse also reacted to President Botha's statement concerning Mr Nelson Mandela. Mr Botha said he was prepared to negotiate the release of the ANC leader on humanitarian grounds. However, the state president asked the international community if Angola would be prepared to release Captain Wynand du Toit and it the Soviet Union would release the dissidents Anatoliy Shcharanskiy and Andrey Sakharov. Mr Hendrickse said he would welcome the statement on the unconditional release of Nelson Mandela.

President Botha also said that the major difference between Mr Mandela and someone such as Mr Sakharov was that the Russian had been found guilty of nonviolent expressions of opinion, while Mandela had committed acts of violence and sabotage. Mr Botha said Mandela was, in fact, being kept in prison by the South African Communist Party and the ANC because it suited them.

The only member of the Herstigte Nasionale Party [HNP-Reformed National Party], Mr Louis Stofberg, criticized the state president's announcement about one citizenship for all in South Africa. He said the HNP believed that one citizenship embraced the idea of one-man-one-vote and his party was opposed to this.

The chairman of the association of black local authorities, the Urban Councils Association of South Africa, Mr Steve Kgami, said that although there could have been greater clarity regarding thorny issues in the black community, the proposed statutory council on which all population would be represented was a step forward. He emphasized that he still believes that the country's problems could be solved only by negotiation.

In his reaction to Mr Botha's opening speech and head of the Zion Christian Church [ZCC], Bishop D.E. Lekhanyane said he regarded the statement contained in the speech as one of the most significant yet in the search for a peaceful solution to the problems of the southern African region. Bishop Lekhanyane said he wanted it to be known that he did not have nor had ever had any intention of entering the political arena, yet as a Christian leader, he was against any form of discriminatory legislation. The bishop's ZCC has a membership of 6 million, most of whom are blacks residing in the Republic of South Africa.

Allan Boesak

MB011131 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1129 GMT 1 Feb 86

[Text] Cape Town, Feb 1, SAPA — The state president, Mr P.W. Botha, had failed to address the basic demands of people in South Africa in his speech to Parliament yesterday, said Dr Allan Boesak last night.

Dr Boesak was addressing about 2,000 people at an ecumenical service in the AME [African Methodist Episcopal] Church in Hazendal, Athlone.

"How can you have freedom of religion when the police disrupt a church service by firing teargas? When you have detention without trial? He doesn't know what he is talking about," he said.

"Our demands are clear: "The lifting of the state of emergency; the release of all detainees; the release of political prisoners; the scrapping of the homelands policy.

"When one listens to the state president, when one sees the action of Brigadier Swart, right up to Louis le Grange and we see how incompetent they are, then we must conclude that the South African Government is incapable of making changes in this country. We have to say this government cannot do what history demands of it," Dr Boesak said.

Commenting on Bishop Tutu's U.S. tour, he said the bishop had been vilified in the "famous manner" of the South African press. The "whole of white South Africa had risen in indignation," at his statements.

"What Tutu had said was no different to what the vast majority of South Africans had been saying all along. They are accusing him of instigating the very things he had warned against," Dr Boesak said.

ANC Statement

MB020556 Harare Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 2 Feb 86

[Text] The African National Congress of South Africa, the ANC, has rejected the so-called reforms put forward by the South African leader, P.W. Botha, recently. A statement issued in Lusaka yesterday says in the face of the continued repression by the regime, the guerrilla war will be stepped up. Condemning the latest moves, the statement said the ANC will remain committed to its program of action, which calls for the escalation of the mass political and military offensive.

In Harare, the ANC secretary general, Comrade Alfred Nzo, said that the [words indistinct] by Botha has disappointed him.

ANC's Slovo

MB010923 London BBC World Service in English
0635 GMT 1 Feb 85

[From "This Week and Africa" program]

[Text] Opening the new session of the South African Parliament in Cape Town yesterday, President Botha announced a number of modifications to the country's race policies. But, in a surprising move, he also announced that he is now willing to release black nationalist leader Nelson Mandela on a condition that the Soviet Union would free the two dissidents, Anatoly Shcharanskiy and Dr Andrey Sakharov, and that the Angolan Government would return captured South African soldier, Captain du Toint. To get the reaction of the ANC to President Botha's offer, Julian Marshall talked to ANC Executive Committee member Joe Slovo here in London.

[Begin recording] [Slovo] Well, I think, if anything, it indicates that the president of South Africa is beginning to lose his grip. It is just a ludicrous proposal that Mandela be exchanged for so-called Soviet dissidents. These dissidents have absolutely nothing to do with the South African situation and to me it is perhaps more an absurd and pathetic proposal intended, I believe, to try to curry favor with the general anticommunist climate in the West and to gain a little bit more support in a situation in which South Africa is becoming more and more isolated.

[Marshall] From your reading of it, then, Mr Botha is no more serious now than he may have been in the past about releasing Mr Mandela?

[Slovo] I think this is just a fishing expedition and no more, and I believe if he was serious about his intention to release Mandela, he has all the powers to release him. And this is intended again, I believe, as another delaying tactic and to ward off the kind of massive pressures against South Africa coming from all quarters on the question of the release of Mandela.

[Marshall] Releasing Nelson Mandela has become a kind of a catch phrase as if he were to be released, then everything would be absolutely wonderful. Does the ANC see it in that way? I mean, it is something that you keep on asking for — the release of Mr Mandela. How would it change things?

[Slovo] Of course, we regard Mr Mandela's release as a matter of great importance for the future not only of our organization but the whole of South Africa. He is not just a leader of the ANC. He is the leader, acknowledged leader, of the overwhelming majority of the South African people, and although his release would not in itself solve the complex problems which South Africa faces, it would certainly be an enormous step in that direction.

[Marshall] And what about the ANC's own strategy in the months ahead? Are you going to continue more and more to concentrate on what has been described as soft targets: the laying of mines in rural areas, the planting of bombs in shopping centers, that kind of thing?

[Slovo] I think our president has already stated that the planting of bombs in shopping centers is not our policy and, indeed, the act which was carried out was not our act. I don't want to talk about soft or middle or hard targets, but there is absolutely no doubt that within the present constitutional framework in South Africa, there is no way forward for 90 percent of the people short of combining political activity with acts of revolutionary violence, and I believe that it is those acts of revolutionary violence which have contributed toward the present crisis which faces the other side, and its intensification will exacerbate that crisis. And we believe that our task in this year — which we declared, by the way, as the year of Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation], the year of the people's war — our task is to intensify the armed struggle against the Botha regime and its instruments of force, not against the civilian population, although it is obvious that in such a struggle, there are going to be occasions when civilians are injured or hurt. [End recording]

ANC Spokesman

MB311621 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1500 GMT 31 Jan 86

[Text] The ANC has told Capital that the speech by President Botha today contained nothing new. Spokesman Tom Sabena says it was geared towards the maintenance of white minority rule in South Africa.

[Begin Sabena recording] While he will stop influx control, he promised to [words indistinct] urbanization. Instead of abolishing passes he will reissue them as a new document. Botha refuses to accept that there can be no peace in southern Africa while the apartheid system exists. Instead of desisting from attacking the neighboring states he promises to impose on them collectively a pax Pretoriana. (?To) shift the blame for the continued illegal imprisonment of Nelson Mandela and other political prisoners to the Soviet Union and Angola, Botha has dragged in the names of Soviet citizens who have nothing to do with South Africa. [End recording]

Azanian Students Movement

MB011105 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1104 GMT 1 Feb 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Feb 1, SAPA — The state president, Mr P.W. Botha's opening address to Parliament yesterday was "unimpressive," the Azanian Students Movement [Azasm] said today.

"We maintain that the struggle is not merely an anti-apartheid one, but also one for the repossession of the land," Azasm Publicity Secretary Mr Gomolemo Mokae, said.

"P.W. hardly addressed himself to the pertinent question of transference of power to the indigenous people, blacks," he said.

Mr Mokae said Mr Botha's "talk about educational" reform was equally "hollow." Black students, he said, would never be satisfied until their education is "grasped from the white settler minority's control.

"His promises will only appease faithfuls to the struggle against apartheid and not those committed to the overthrowing of the capitalist system," he said.

Race Relations Institute

MB311914 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1901 GMT 31 Jan 86

[Text] [No dateline as received] — "The state president's speech is yet another sign that the government is trying to grope its way out of the apartheid morass," the South African Institute of Race Relations said in Johannesburg today.

"The importance of the new proposed National Statutory Council lies in the fact that it represents the first attempt to bring blacks into central first-tier political institutions. It is thus a chink in the armour of the tricameral parliament," the institute said.

"The main drawback is that the council will only be advisory and the big question is how many black leaders of consequence will join it."

"Mr Botha has yet to cross the bridge of committing himself to bringing blacks into Parliament itself," the institute said, "but the council is the first tangible sign that the government is beginning to outgrow political apartheid."

The institute add "the government has previously announced structures for black participation along with others at the second and third tiers of government. Now comes the first tier. All these arrangements are open to various major criticisms and their risk of failure are high.

"But the fact that the government is embarking upon them at all means that it is starting to abandon the unworkable philosophy which lies at the root of the 1983 Constitution, whose days must surely now be numbered."

Urbanization Council

MB020442 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1301 GMT 1 Feb 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Feb 1, SAPA — Mr Jan Steyn, chairman of the Private Sector Council on Urbanisation, today said the state president, Mr P.W. Botha's announcement that influx control would be removed was "a positive statement of government's intentions."

"Taken in the context of his commitment, in the same speech, to remove the outdated concept of apartheid, the announcement on influx control must mean that the governemnt has unequivocally committed itself to the removal of all legislative and administrative controls over the movement of black people," he said.

He added, however, that the impact of changes in influx control could only be judged when the government makes known what steps it will take to restore citizenship rights to black people.

He said the Private Sector Council — representing a large number of big companies, educational, church and other organisations — would throw all its resources behind a campaign for "a new urbanisation policy and strategy."

He added that such a strategy "would have to be implemented dynamically to enable us to manage inevitable growth in the urban areas, to promote economic development and improve the quality of life for all South Africans."

Urban Foundation Chairman

MB011213 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1214 GMT 1 Feb 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Feb 1, SAPA — State President P.W. Botha should translate his announcements at the opening of Parliament "into legislation or executive action as soon as possible," said Mr Jan Steyn, the chairman of the Urban Foundation, today.

Mr Steyn said the foundation was "encouraged by a number of positive indications of change in areas in which its contact with the private sector and urban black communities had indicated a high level of concern."

He said the speech had been delivered at a "crucial time in South Africa's development" and was sure most South Africans supported the "general direction of Mr Botha's positive statements."

However he said the foundation was concerned at the general nature of some of the statements and the "absence of a clear time frame for action and implementation."

He said without these many communities would remain "at least neutral" in their response to the speech.

He said Mr Botha's speech contained the following positive aspects:

— The view that South African society had "outgrown" apartheid.

— The promise to implement "programmes that ensure active progress toward parity and unity in the field of education."

— The undertaking to restore citizenship to those who lost it as a result of homeland "independence".

— His commitment to legislate freehold property rights for urban blacks.

— His promise to lift restrictions on entrepreneurs — especially those in the informal sector — which will play a role in "promoting economic growth and work creation."

Mr Steyn said, however, that the lifting of the state of emergency "would also contribute greatly to the ready acceptance of these announcements."

He added that the Urban Foundation would put all its resources into promoting change in the above areas and said he was confident of support from the private sector.

KwaNdebele Government

MB311903 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1813 GMT 31 Jan 86

[Text] Siyabuswa, KwaNdebele, Jan 31, SAPA — The government of Kwandebele expresses its appreciation towards the state president for the great emphasis he has put on the upliftment of the general standard of living of the black people of South Africa, a spokesman for the chief minister's office said today.

"There are also various problems the state president addressed, which were the cause of many differences and disputes in the past, Chief Simon Skosana said. The finalisation of matters like citizenship, freehold for blacks, participation in the processes of decision making and influx control will contribute to much goodwill amongst the various people in the country. The seriousness of the state president to find solutions to the unemployment problems, which had a great effect on KwaNdebele, is also highly appreciated.

"Because the safety of people and the maintenace of law and order is so important to the government of KwaNdebele, it shares the state president's concern to maintain and preserve a free and peaceful South Africa.

"The extension of the powers of the self-governing national states is also welcomed because this would enable these governments to develop their human and other resources to its full potential. The national statutory council referred to by the state president on which various leaders will serve, may also contribute to speed up the constitutional processes in South Africa," Mr Skosana said.

Chief Buthelezi

MB312038 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1952 GMT 31 Jan 86

[Text] [No dateline as received] — Chief minister of KwaZulu and president of Inkatha, Chief Mangosuth Buthelezi, said today he would think very carefully about the statutory council proposed by the State President, Mr P.W. Botha, SABC radio news reports.

Chief Buthelezi said most of the issues dealt with by the state president gave credibility to Mr Botha's statement that there would be equal opportunities for all, and that South Africa was one country with one citizenship.

He said he wanted to complement Mr Botha for having gone as far as he had done in his statement today.

Chief Buthelezi said that as an elected leader he could not decide alone on participation in the proposed statutary council, but that he would consider the matter carefully.

He would also have to put the matter before Inkatha and the KwaZulu legislative assembly.

He would have no problem if negotiations could take place on the basis of a flexible agenda which could be changed and to which additions could be made.

He regretted, however, that the state president refused to release Nelson Mandela.

Foreign Debt Mediator

MB010541 Umtata Capital Radio in English
0500 GMT 1 Feb 86

[Excerpt] Reaction to Presdient P.W. Botha's speech given at yesterday's opening of Parliament still dominates the news this morning. South Africa's foreign debt mediator, Dr Fritz Leutwiler, says the speech has significant positive proposals. The former Swiss banker is attempting to mediate a repayment agreement between Pretoria and its creditor banks and will be meeting representatives of the banks in London next month to discuss a new mediation proposal.

Botha Advertisement on Passes Deadline, Power Sharing

MB020923 Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English
2 Feb 86 pp 1, 11

[Advertisement by State President P.W. Botha; italicized passages underlined in text, boldface passages published in boldface and underlined]

[Text] **REVOLUTIONARIES MAY STAMP THEIR FEET. THE COMMUNISTS MAY SCREAM THEIR LIES. OUR ENEMIES MAY TRY TO UNDERMINE US. BUT HERE IS THE REALITY.**

Last Friday I opened Parliament with a speech that will have a profound effect on all our lives. I know for a fact that it hasn't made everyone happy. Quite frankly, thats good. *Because I know the people who are the unhappiest.* Those who'd rather have bloody battles than peaceful negotiation. Those who'd like to see us capitulate. Those who'd take over this country for their own *selfish and cruel ideological ends.*

Well, they can shout. They can criticise. They can refuse to acknowledge my sincerity. But, my friends, try as they might, *they can't deny reality.*

And the reality is this.

MY GOVERNMENT AND I ARE COMMITTED TO POWER SHARING

We are *committed* to *equal opportunity for all*. Equal *treatment*. And equal *justice*. Some will say that is rhetoric. Well, consider the *facts*. Already the offensive racial provisions of the immorality act have been repealed. So has the prohibition of mixed marriages act. Job reservations have been removed. Sport is open to all, as are trade unions.

Those who want to seize power shout that apartheid lives. Well, those who want to share power say that it is dying.

That is reality.

I said that *no South African* will be excluded from full poliitcal rights. That they should *participate both in Government and the future of this country through their elected leaders.* This is now *reality.* The proposed National Statutory Council is not just a forum for the talkers. *It is the first step towards institutionalised power sharing.* Where black leaders can now have a voice in *central Government* and under my chairmanship make a positive contribution to the running of this country.

That is reality.

I said we were committed to a *single education policy.* I have already created a department to achieve this. Not millions, but *billions* are being and will be poured into a programme that will mean equal education for all.

That is reality.

I said human dignity must be advanced and any affront to it eliminated. I also realise that the pass system was seen as a major stumbling block. Well I can tell you the *pass system will be scrapped by 1 July this year.* What's more a common identity document will be issued to everybody as is the case in other countries. In the near future *existing influx control measures will be abolished* in favour of a system of urbanization that applies to all South Africans. Our policy is one of *encouraging development. Not controlling movement.*

That is reality.

My speech included other points that will certainly have an effect on our lives. *I don't intend to stop here.* Progress is on-going. But my Government and I are dedicated to it. I know there are some who say I should have gone further. Let them rest assured I will go further. The wheel of reform is turning. *South Africa will never hand this country over to those who would see it destroyed, to those under the misapprehension that solutions lie in anarchy.*

Friends, fellow South Africans, that is the reality.

Anyone who thinks otherwise is wrong.

Peace and prosperity will come about for those who are with us. And despite those who are against us.

From my heart I ask you to share in the future.

To share in the new South Africa.

P.W. Botha, state president.

Political Figures React to Botha Advertisement

Nel Explains, Slabbert Comments

MB021052 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1043 GMT 2 Feb 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Feb 2, SAPA — The pass system, which controls the movements of blacks, will be scrapped by July 1 this year, according to an announcement today by the state president, Mr P.W. Botha.

This date — the first time a deadline has been given — is announced in a double-page advertisement appearing over Mr Bothas signature today in Sunday newspapers.

Last night the deputy minister of information, Mr Louis Nel, told a Sunday newspaper the announcement meant exactly what it said. The pass system would be "finally and completely" scrapped and would not be replaced by any other form of control.

In an interview Mr Nel said there would be no laws whatsoever controlling the movement of any South Africans in the country. The proposed new uniform identity document for all races would not in any way replace the pass system and would not control the movements of any people.

The new identity document would be used only for identification purposes.

According to some government estimates it could take as long as 20 years to implement the new identity system. But Mr Nel said this would make no difference to the scrapping of influx control by July 1. This was irrevocable.

Commenting on the announcement of the July 1 deadline for the total removal of the pass system, the leader of the opposition, Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, said: "I will be absolutly delighted if this is the case."

But he said he would wait and see if it actually happened.

Dr Slabbert said he would also like to see whether the new identity documents would classify people by race or ethnicity. This would be unacceptable, he said.

In his speech to Parliament this week, Mr Botha said legislation would remove existing influx-control regulations which applied to South African citizens in the country. Citizenship would be restored to blacks living in the Republic who had forefeited that citizenship when Transkei, Bophuthatswana Venda and Ciskei became independent.

The state president also stated in newspaper advertisments that the proposed new national statutory council would be the first step towards institutionalised power-sharing for blacks.

Dr Slabbert disputed this, saying that as long as it was an advisory body it could never have power.

Moderate black leaders have mostly taken a cautious approach on whether to serve on the new council, adopting a "wait-and-see" attitude.

Conservative Party Leader

MB030550 Umtata Capital Radio in English
0500 GMT 3 Feb 86

[Text] The Conservative Party [CP] says the government has no mandate to bring Africans into central decisionmaking. Party leader Andries Treurnicht was responding to the double-page advertisements in major newspapers yeasterday and to the speech made by President P.W. Botha at the opening of Parliament last Friday. Dr Treurnicht described the introduction of a national statutory council which will include Africans as definitely a step in the direction of black majority rule. He says the National Party [NP] government has no mandate to do this and the move is what he calls characteristic of the NP's piecemeal implementation of a policy of power sharing. The CP leader says his party believes this policy is fatal to self-determination for any section of South Africa.

Progressive Federal Party leader Frederick van Zyl Slabbert says he hopes the government lives up to the promises made in the advertisements.

Black Sash's Duncan

MB020833 Umtata Capital Radio in English
0800 GMT 2 Feb 86

[Text] Pass laws expert Sheena Duncan of the Black Sash thinks the government is serious about the scrapping of pass laws. She says this is the first time the government has given a deadline on the scrapping of passes, and its being absolutely specific about what it means.

[Begin Duncan recording] It is a very significant announcement indeed. I cannot for the life of me imagine why the state president did not say that in his speech on Friday. It is all this uncertainty and obscurity about the words they use that creates the tremendous amount of confusion. But if Mr Nel...[changes thought] and I presume he must be, he is a very senior member of the government, if he is announcing a decision that has been made by the cabinet, then it is exceedingly welcome. [End recording]

P.W. Botha Addresses 'Special Message' to Blacks

MB311751 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Zulu
1630 GMT 31 Jan 86

[Text] Mr P.W. Botha, South Africa's president, says South Africa is a land with great and good opportunities, which all people resident in South Africa should promote. Mr Botha in his special message to black people, after his opening of Parliament this morning, said South Africa will be able to progress forward rapidly under different conditions. He said this gives the government great responsibility and accountability to attend to consultative affairs regarding the amendments to the South African Constitution and other allied matters of development.

He said previous consultation has made the government very much aware of the needs and aspirations of the black people in South Africa. The government is presently engaged in mapping out very expansive programs and amendments to the constitutional framework of South Africa. The president of South Africa said the government unreservedly accepts that: South Africa is one country which cannot be divided and all the people resident in South Africa should cooperate in formulating a bill of rights concerning the rights and relationships of different communities inside the country. This should be enshrined in the country's constitution.

A common South African citizenship for all people inside South Africa is acceptable. This means that all people resident in South Africa must be treated equally and given equal opportunites. The government strongly believes in the protection of human and individual rights, as well as group rights of the different ethnic groups resident in South Africa.

President Botha noted that by following the consultative process, it will be possible to arrive at a new constitutional dispensation that will satisfy and meet the needs and feelings of the citizens of South Africa. The whole public should be given the opportunity to participate in this political experiment in South Africa. This has to be accomplished by selecting and electing representatives highly qualified enough to carry the responsibility of running the government.

Mr Botha said the government is presently busy in all the different aspects of government organization, trying to make sure that all the planned future reforms will be distinctly visible to all the South African citizens. In the near future, about 2 months from now, appropriate steps will be taken to initiate the real reform process. President Botha said it was abundantly clear that the time for action had arrived. President Botha said it was quite clear that the black people wanted to see greater attention paid to the reform process. This means that attempts should be made by all to encourage the reform process. All different racial groups must attend to this important and essential program. All people of South Africa should cooperate fully, in order that they may arrive at the desire results wished for by the public, added Mr Botha.

In his speech this morning, President Botha revealed that a new consultative body is to be initiated to comprise all the leaders of the different races in South Africa. This body will allow for participation by the South African Government, the governments of the homelands, as well as different black leaders in the African community, including African and other interest groups in South Africa. This body will be an arena for broad-based consultation on the proposed constitutional reforms and it will also make recommendations regarding allied matters affecting the country's public.

Sometime during this year, the citizenship of the residents of the independent homelands such as the Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda, and Ciskei will be revised to conform to the new dispensation. Another matter to be dealt with extensively this year concerns the increase of powers to the homeland governments, and also formulating a mechanism for black political participation at the highest political level in decisionmaking. Other matters to receive attention are the property rights for Africans, the issuance of a common identity document for all races in South Africa, the revision and abolition of influx control, creation of a common educational program for all races, and the fair distribution of the revenue benefits among all communities. Sometime this year strong and definitive steps will be taken to unite all the people in the direction and control of education.

Foreign Minister Examines Government Reform Program

MB010839 London BBC World Service in English
0709 GMT 1 Feb 86

[From the "24 Hours" program]

[Text] In South Africa, the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, has outlined the government's program for the coming session. He announced a number of proposals including the scraping of the controversial influx control system and a multiracial national statutory council. These proposals met with skepticism among the country's black leaders, though the United States welcomed what it called positive signs. To look at what lies behind this move, John Touhey spoke to the South African foreign minister, Mr Pik Botha. He began by asking him about the national statutory council — how were blacks being called on to participate?

[Begin recording] [Botha] By seating under the chairmanship of the president and advising him and considering all matters including legislative measures. This is an immediate proposal. We hope that also in future more permanent structures could then be negotiated, but the negotiating process is rather a long one, because we are dealing with various black leaders who differ themselves on the structures and, in order not to hold this up, not to delay it; we have come with this practical proposal which can virtually immediately give black leadership a say, a voice, in governmental matters affecting the country as a whole. But, if we look back, sports has been opened up, trade unions, labor, many public communities...

[Touhey] [Interrupting] Can I just get one thing clear. You talk about the abolition of apartheid. Does this mean that, say, segregation in schools and hospitals, in homes, that the key of apartheid is on the agenda of that national statutory council for abolition?

[Botha] You know, it is very interesting. If you take the list of what the BBC itself called apartheid a year ago, it seems to me you are just going to keep adding to it. I am saying to you the movement that you share power with all leaderships, all matters are on the agenda. This is the crucial decision.

[Touhey] The end, the total end of segregation?

[Botha] I said it is on the agenda, and I cannot think what more you can require from us.

[Touhey] Don't you have to be more specific because you know perfectly well that all the blacks, I think, will almost, regardless, say: The only political reform we want is one man, one vote, one person, one vote. Now, how far are you ready to go toward that because you know what [words indistinct] it is?

[Botha] We do not, I do not agree with you. I am not aware that the majority of black leaders of this coutnry support a one man, one vote system because even if you could remove all the white people of this country, and all the colored people, and all the Indians of this country, which you cannot do — but say for argument's sake that you could — then I say to you, you will be farther from peace and stability than you have ever been in this country.

[Touhey] Ah, when you look at the fact that violence, and this excluding intertribal violence, has been running in January at a rate higher than last year, and once you look at the fact that the ANC has said that they are moving into the phase of people's war, which presumably means transferring it to the black communities, do you not feel that the proposals are too late maybe and possibly too little?

[Botha] Absolutely not. We do not believe in anything too late. What will determine the future of South Africa is the sincerity with which both black and white leadership are now going to approach what I call the new era in South Africa's history. The president laid the foundation for this finally. We are hopeful, we are encouraged and I have no doubt that a sufficient number of black leaders in this country would like to share power, but there are elements who do not want to share power, who want to have apartheid live on, who want conflict for their own ideological reasons. The ANC is controlled by a majority of South African Communist Party members. You know it. We can even supply the names. It is a known fact. We cannot negotiate with a party that wants to nationalize business, wants to control the place, wants a 1-party state and remove all freedom from this country for ever. What we are going to do is to build a new South Africa on the basis of power sharing, the removal of racial discrimination, and that is what we have in mind and I think we deserve now the support on this road from all our friends, particurlarly in Britain.

[Touhey] And you think that you will convince the distinguished persons group whom the Commonwealth will be sending out, I think, next month?

[Botha] I do not know. What we must do now is to convince our own people, black and white, the leaderships of blacks and whites, that it is our responsibility in the first instance to seek out a solution and find a solution to our problems and that foundation has been laid, and I believe that if we do that, then the eminent persons group, the United National eventually, at least the responsible members of them, and the rest will, in my opinion, then support whatever we do. [end recording]

Government Opponents Hold T-Shirt Protest

MB311313 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1000 GMT 31 Jan 86

[Text] Opponents of the government are wearing political T-shirts outside the houses of Parliament. Beattie Hofmeyer is there.

[Hofmeyer] Thousands of people have lined the streets of Cape Town to await the opening of Parliament. Many of them are wearing T-shirts to demonstrate their opposition to the government. Slogans include "Troops Out of the Townships,"and "No Peace Under Apartheid" — a Progressive Federal Party T-shirt. There is heavy police presence in the area but so far no action has been taken against the protesters. Troops have also lined the streets and military bands are accompanying a marchpast of different Defense Force units.

Bombs Explodes in West Rand, At Printing Press

Store, Car Petrol Bombed

MB020437 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1549 GMT 1 Feb 86

[Text] Pretoria, Feb 1, SAPA — A second petrol bomb attack occurred on the West Rand today when a petrol bomb was thrown at a vehicle on the Randfontein/Westonaria Road at about 1650 this afternoon, gutting the vehicle but leaving the driver unhurt, police said.

Earlier today two black men had hurled a petrol bomb through a window of OK Bazaars in Randfontein causing damage of R10500. The same men then threw a large object through a window of Nedbank which is next door to the OK Bazaars.

A police liaison officer said late this afternoon that Mr P.A. Labuschagne was at the Mohlakeng exit at the fourway-stop on the Westonaria/Randfontein Road when a petrol bomb was thrown his vehicle.

The vehicle was completely burnt out but Mr Labuschagne sustained no injuries, No arrests were made and police are investigating the incident, the police officer said.

In the earlier incident a passer-by, Mr T.C. Botha of Lotz Residence, James Park, was stabbed in the thigh and back when he tried to apprehend the men. He was admitted to the Joubert Park Nursing Home and his condition has been described as serious by a police spokesman.

No arrests have been made in this incident either and police are investigating.

Home-Made Bomb at Printing Press

MB020439 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2001 GMT 1 Feb 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Feb 1, SAPA — A home-made bomb exploded early today at the Perskor Printing Press in Doornfontein, Johannesburg but caused little damage, according to a report in the Afrikaans Sunday paper *RAPPORT*.

A spokesman for the newspaper later said Perskor received a warning by telephone before the bomb exploded in a toilet and that police are investigating.

Violence Breaks Out After Meeting in Bophuthatswana

MB311715 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1702 GMT 31 Jan 86

[Text] Ga-Rankuwa, Jan 31, SAPA — Violence broke after students refused to attend a crisis meeting called by Bophuthatswana cabinet ministers in Mabopane this morning.

Rampaging youths stoned and smashed a security police car, but no injuries were reported.

Five ministers attended the meeting at a local stadium to urge students to resume classes after recent unrest in the area.

Thousand of students milled outside the stadium as riot police kept a close watch.

A similar meeting was held yesterday at Ga-Rankuwa.

Only a handful of teachers, parents and pupils turned up at today's meeting, SAPA's correspondent reports.

Police Issue Statements on Unrest Incidents

1 Feb AM Report

MB010700 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0657 GMT 1 Feb 86

[Text] Pretoria, Feb 1, SAPA — Following is the SA police 8am unrest situation report. Received by SAPA at 8.32am.

The following incidents of unrest were reported overnight.

At Jouberton in the western Transvaal serious incidents of stone throwing occurred. In one incident a youth was fatally wounded when police were forced to fire birdshot at a mob of stonethrowing youths who attacked a police patrol. Nine youths were slightly wounded and arrested.

At Soweto, Eastern Province, a mob of stonethrowing youths attacked a police patrol last night. One black male was wounded and escaped. In the same area a mob of arsonists attacked a police patrol. Police dispersed the mob with birdshot. One black male was arrested, no injuries were reported. Yesterday evening a mob of blacks attacked a police patrol with stones, the police were forced to use birdshot to disperse the mob. One black youth was fatally injured and two other black youths were wounded and arrested.

At Mamelodi near Pretoria a SA police member was attacked with stones. The member was forced to defend himself and one black man was wounded and then arrested.

Ends report.

1 Feb PM Report

MB020440 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1746 GMT 1 Feb 86

[Text] Pretoria, Feb 1, SAPA — (Police situation report as given by the police directorate of public relations to SAPA at 7.30pm)

In Breyton in the Transvaal, early this morning a mob in the residential area attacked the house of a councillor, Mr Japei Sedo. Mr Sedo was forced to defend himself and his family and fired a shot at the mob. One black male was slightly injured.

In Wesselton in the eastern Transvaal early this morning a mob of blacks barricaded a road in the residential area and then attacked a police patrol. Police were forced to fire birdshot and tearsmoke to disperse the attacking bomb. Two males were fatally injured and one male was injured and arrested.

In Lamontville near Durba, during this morning a mob of blacks attacked a police patrol in the residential area. Police were forced to fire tearsmoke and birdshot to disperse the mob. One black male was slightly wounded and arrested.

In the same area this morning a mob of blacks stoned two private buses causing damage. One black male sustained slight injuries. No police action or arrests were reported.

In Munziville on the West Rand a mob of blacks gathered illegally in the residential area. They were ordered to disperse but refused and were then dispersed by the police using tearsmoke. No injuries or arrests were reported.

2 Feb AM Report

MB020720 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0718 GMT 2 Feb 86

[Text] Pretoria, Feb 2, SAPA — Following is the SA police 8am unrest situation report:

"The following incidents of unrest were reported overnight:

"Soweto — Late yesterday afternoon a mob of stone-throwing blacks attacked a police patrol in the area. Police dispersed the mob with tearsmoke. No injuries were reported and 19 blacks were arrested for public violence.

"Alexandira, Johannesburg: Late yesterday afternoon a mob of stone-throwing blacks stoned a private vehicle in the area causing damage. Two black women were arrested for public violence.

"SwaZekele, Eastern Province: Late yesterday afternoon a mob of blacks gathered illegally in the area. They refused to disperse and were then dispersed by the police using tearsmoke. No arrests or injuries were reported.

"Mohlakeng, West Rand: Late yesterday afternoon a mob of stone-throwing blacks attacked a security force patrol in the area. They were forced to fire a shot. One black woman was fatally injured and two others were arrested.

"Munsieville, Krugersdorp: Late yesterday afternoon an illegal march took place in the residential area. Two black nuns who led this illegal march were arrested.

"Lamontville, Natal: Early this morning a mob of blacks attacked the Lamontville police station firing shots at the police station and causing damage. The police were forced to fire birdshot as well as tearsmoke at the attackers. No arrests or injuries were reported.

"Lamontville, Natal: The police who were restoring law and order in the black areas and thereby insuring the safety of law abiding citizens were once again the target of radicals and early this morning a mob attacked a police fired from the mob at the police and a handgrenade of unknown origin was exploded. One policeman received treatment for shrapnel wounds. Police retaliated and fired birdshot and tearsmoke at the mob. No arrests or injuries.

"Mamelodi: Late yesterday evening a mob of blacks threw a petrol bomb at a police patrol. The police were forced to fire birdshot at the attackers. One female was fatally injured and one black male slightly wounded and arrested."

2 Feb PM Report

MB030430 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1642 GMT 27 Feb 86

[Text] Pretoria, Feb 2, SAPA — Here is the 7pm unrest report, issued by a spokesman for the SAP's public relations divison in Pretoria.

"The following incidents of unrest were reported since this morning.

"In Brayton, in the Eastern Transvaal a mob of blacks attacked a police patrol in the area late last night. Police were forced to fire birdshot and tearsmoke at the mob and one black male was fatally wounded.

"At KwaZakele, in the Eastern Province, a police patrol this afternoon discovered that a classrom of the Mzimiffopo Junior Primary School was set alight by a mob of arsonists, causing extensive damage.

"No arrests or injuries were reported.

"Late last night in Soweto, on the West Rand, a mob of blacks attempted to rob a security guard of his firearm whilst on duty and doing guard duties.

"The guard was forced to defend himself and fired shots at his attackers, wounding four black males — two in a serious condition and two slightly injured.

"At Mohlakeng, on the West Rand, a mob of black arsonists this afternoon attempted to set a beerhall alight in the area, causing slight damage. The fire was extinguished.

"No arrests or injuries were reported."

3 Feb Report

MB030611 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0610 GMT 3 Feb 86

[Text] Pretoria, Feb 3, SAPA — The following is the 8am unrest report issued by the police directorate of public relations in Pretoria:

"The following incidents of unrest were reported overnight.

"At Mohlakeng near Randfontein a community hall was extensively damaged by arsonists.

"At Tembisa near Kempton Park three youths were arrested whilst attempting to set a private home alight.

"At Claremont near Durban a black man and woman were injured when a mob stoned buses and police vehicles.

"In three incidents police had to use shotgun fire and tearsmoke when mobs petrol bombed and stoned private vehicles.

"At Lamontville police used tearsmoke and shotgun fire when mobs stoned private vehicles.

"No injuries were reported and no arrests were made."

Press Examines Current Issues, Problems

[Editorial Report] **Suzman Wants Revision of Shooting Laws**
An article on page 3 of Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English notes that Progressive Federal Party (PFP) spokesman on law and order Helen Suzman "was horrified" by the shooting of an alleged crayfish poacher by police. Suzman said the incident "reinforced the need for the revision of laws allowing the police to shoot people attempting to evade arrest."

AWB Vigilante Groups

Gavin Engelbrecht reports on the same page that the "Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging [Afrikaner Resistance Movement] (AWB) has called on all its branches to form vigilante-type groups — known as Brandwagte in AWB language." AWB leader Eugune Terre'Blanche "said yesterday the time was ripe for Brandwagte because of the 'Government's ineffectual handling of the current ciris.' " A police spokesman said that while the police do not like people to take the law into their own hands, " 'at the same time people do have the right to protect their lives and property — as long as they obey the law.' "

Rive Resignation

Another article on the same page reports that the sudden resignation of Louis Rive as chairman of the Natal-KwaZulu Planning Commision is understood to have been the result "of what he saw as government tardiness in implementing development plans he had recommended." Peter Gastrow, the Natal PFP chairman, said the resignation " 'is a serious setback and probably reflects his utter furstration at the lack of action and the failure of the Government to appreciate the seriousness of the problem.' "

Bills Before Parliament

An article on page 4 reports on bills published in Parliament which, if passed, "will change many aspects of South African life." One bill deals with scrapping residential restrictions on Indians in the Orange Free State and northern Natal, while another will allow holders of liquor licenses to decide whether they will serve liquor to people of different race groups. Other bills deal with changes in the postal and special vote regulations, protecting railway passengers against hawkers, extending the powers of the Competition Board to investigate monopolies, abolishing special courts for blacks, and allowing building societies to become public companies.

School Tuition Fees

Susan Pleming reports on the same page that the Ministers Council, which consists of five ministers form the House of Assembly, recently discussed "the proposed subsidation of private schools and possible compulsory tutition fees at Government schools." Draft regulations propose that parents of primary school children will pay R120 a year, those of junior seconday school children will pay R165 a year, and those of senior secondary school children will pay R180 a year.

ANC Member Sentenced

"A trained African National Congress insurgent" was sentenced to an effective 12 years imprisonment under the Internal Security Act by the Port Elizabeth regional court. Elliott Zamile Mazantsana, who was sentenced to 10 years for terrorism, 5 years for furthering the aims of the ANC, 5 years for the possession of illegal weapons, and 18 months for the possesion of banned literature, shouted " 'Amandla [power]! We will fight till the end. South Africa will be free. Down with the racists!' " as he was led from the court.

Naude Predicts Greater Conflict

"South Africa can expect greater racial conflict this year, according to South African Council of Churches (SACC) General Secretary Dr Beyers Naude," Estelle Trengove reports on page 7. Naude said there was a "deep gulf between the perceptions of black and white" and conflict not only between those churches that favored separate development and those that opposed it, but also within the multiracial churches. In the year ahead, Naude added, "all churches would be forced to the conclusion that they could no longer remain neutral on certain issues, even the 'non-political' churches." " 'We will all be forced to redefine our value in terms of the Gospel on, for example, violence,' " Naude said.

Fair Harvest Expected

Another article on the same page notes that while "the outlook for this year's summer harvest is fair," farmers have committed less land to crops than in previous years. It is predicted the country will produce enough maize, grain sorghum, and oil seeds such as sunflowers and soybeans for domestic consumption,but it is unlikely there will be any surplus for export.

Inkatha Denies Allegations

"Inkatha was not involved in the violence at Leandra, and allegations to the contrary needed to be nailed as false, Mr J.S. Mavuso, speaking on behalf of Inkatha, said today," a report on page 8 says. The allegations about a group calling itself Inkatha which was involved in the murder of Leandra community leader Chief Ampie Mayisa " 'are mischievous and dangerous if they are aimed at causing greater disruption,' " Mavuso said.

Opening of Welkom CBD

Another report on the same page notes that the Welkom City Council has decided to apply for permission to open the central business district (CBD) to all races.

STAR on Pass Laws

In an editorial on page 12, *THE STAR* says that anything less than the total abolition of the pass laws means that "the stigma stays." Therefore, the reaction to the government's plans to replace passbooks with a new set of ID documents is "rather predictable," since the new ID's could serve exactly the same purpose as the passbooks as long as there are legal restrictions on the movement of blacks. Furthermore, "to introduce a new system of identification for the whole population involves massive expenditure, causes new inconvenience for the public (who wants finger-printing?) and creates a daunting task for officialdom." This waste of time and money will serve no purpose and will not be seen as abolition of the pass laws until blacks can live and work in whatever town or city they prefer."

STAR on Ban

In another editorial on the same page, the paper writes that the ban on the display of political viewpoints, which was imposed by the police divisional commander until it was soon after withdrawn by the government, "was unwise in a politically charged atmosphere and on the eve of a major policy speech by the state president, meant to reassure the world that this is not a police state."

Vigilante Violence

In a column on the same page, Jo-Anne Collinge discusses the emergence of black vigilante groups. Reviewing incidents of vigilante violence in the past year, Collinge says that this "hounding of radical opponents of apartheid by extra-legal law enforcers" is "a sinister and shadowy process which usually bursts into the headlines only when the prey is finally killed." Among the places Collinge cites where vigilantes have been active are Thabong, Craddock, Ekangala, Durban, Huhudi, Tumahole, and Leandra.

Farm Equipment Sales Fall

Frank Jeans resports on page 14 that "the plight of many South African grain farmers is worsening as indicated by plunging figures for sales of capital equipment which have now reached a record low." Tractor sales hit a low last year of 7,061 units and indications are that the figure will drop to 6,000 this year.

CITIZEN on Tutu

In its editorial on page 6 the Johannesburg *CITIZEN* in English 31 January says the government is right in not withdrawing Bishop Tutu's passport after his recent statements in America and says the home affairs minister apparently thinks the bishop is destroying his own image. "We believe, too that Bishop Tutu has shown himself up in his true colors. There can be no doubt anymore that this so-called man of peace is, in fact, a political activist, a disinvestment campaigner, and a key figure in moves to get sanctions imposed on South Africa." Even if no action is contemplated against him, the editorial says, many people feel he is going too far in his political activities. "He should know that one day he might be called to account for them," the editorial concludes.

Proposals on Pension Funds

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 31 January carries an editorial on page 4 that says that an "ill economic wind" is blowing from Pretoria in the form of proposals to alter the prescribed investments of life assurance companies and pension funds. The proposals would force institutions to invest more in official securities, enabling the government to lower its borrowing rates to below market levels. This would mean a smaller proportion of the nation's savings would be invested in higher-yielding shares and returns on the investments would be substantially below the rate of inflation. The "productive" private sector would be put at a "borrowing disadvantage." In the end, the editorial concludes, nobody really stands to gain except "perhaps the civil servants to whose megalomania the measures minister, for they weaken the economy."

BUSINESS DAY on Ban Lifting

The government's lifting of the ban on the visual display of political viewpoints on T-shirts, placards, banners, poster and pamphlets must be applauded but "what is disturbing is that such a thought should even have crossed the mind of a government agent," *BUSINESS DAY* says in another editorial. Such an action "smacks of contempt" for due political process and bodes ill in a country "seeking to find new accommodations between races," the editoiral concludes.

Article on Inflation

An article on page 4 by Barry Sergeant calls inflation "perhaps the most sinister form of taxation ever invented." The article cites a study done for the South African Institute of Chartered Accountants which concludes that South African inflation: pushes more taxpayers into the top marginal rate of the income tax bracket; increases substantially the value of tangible assets, making more taxpayers liable to pay estate duty; forces taxpayers to pay an increasing portion of their pre-tax income in tax; and distorts tax collection patterns by placing an increasing proportion of the tax burden on idividuals. The article concludes that indexing tax rates "is a very realistic approach" to the inequities caused by high inflation rates.

Paper Banned at Prison

Johannesburg *CITY PRESS* in English on 2 February [date as published] reports on the front page that the newspaper has been banned in Pollsmoor Prison, where Nelson Mandela is being held. *CITY PRESS* assistant editor Z.B. Molefe "said the ban 'shows the authorities have forgotten tht a government information is but a prologue to tragedy.' "

New ID System

In another front-page report on the proposed replacement of passbooks for blacks with an ID every South African must carry, the paper notes that Chris Nicholson, the director of the Durban Legal Resources Center, said he believed the new system "would be 'selectively implemented' — with only black people being stopped and asked for their ID."

Botha Speech

In its editorial on page 2, *CITY PRESS* previews President Botha's " 'Rubicon 2' " speech, saying that "Botha will have to give unambiguous guidelines into his speech today, indicating that the Government recognises the need for an end to apartheid." "This means throwing into the dustbin the arsenal of security laws which have indicated greater repression of the individual, his right of association, his right to disagree and his right to participate in the decision-making machinery of his land."

Committee To Ease Tension

"An ad-hoc committee was established last weekend in an attempt to ease tension in the strife-torn townships of Langa and KwaNobuhle," Mono Badela says on page 2. However, members of the Unitehhage Residents Civic Organization believe this is a " 'futile' attempt to trap them into accepting the proposed Regional Services Council and to revive the defunct KwaNobuhle council."

NAMDA Appeals to Overseas Groups

Sibusiso Mngadi reports on the same page that "The National Medial and Dental Association [NAMDA] has appealed to foreign medical professionals to decline participation in 'apartheid medicine.' " However, NAMDA has also called on overseas groups to support "progressive SA organisations in the 'struggle against apartheid in medical education and health care provision.' "

Man Dies in Police Custody

Sello Seripe reports on page 3 that a Tembisa man died in a police cell less than 4 hours after he was arrested by railway policemen. The man was found hanging from his belt in the cell, but the man's wife said the man was assaulted by a black and a white railway policemen before he was taken to the police station and added that she does not believe her husband committed suicide.

Ciskei Stayaway

Benito Phillips reports on page 4 that a mass stayaway throughout Ciskei of the ruling Ciskei National Independence Party annual national congress on 28 March is planned.

Mine Stores' Boycott Lifted

Herman Letsie reports on the same page that the consumer boycott of three concession stores at the Libanon gold mine near Westonaria will be lifted on 1 March. The National Union of Mineworkers had called the boycott in December because of high prices and poor quality in the stores.

Sibongile Rent Boycott

Sibusiso Mngadi reports on the same page that the rent boycott in the township of Sibongile outside Dundee has entered its 10th month. Residents are demanding improved services in the township. The vice chairman of the Sibongile Civic Association said that Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning Heunis had been sent a memorandum asking him to address residents' grievances and also said that the group's executive committee "had suffered 'severe harassment' by security police."

Le Grange Orders Investigation

"Law and Order Minister Louis le Grange has ordered the Pretoria police directorate to investigate a *CITY* press report on 11-year-old Fanie Kuduka who was detained and held for 57 days before his release," Derrick Luthayi reports on page 4.

'Hate Campaign' Against Tutu

In his "Percy's Itch" column on the same page, Percy Qoboza writes that the "hate campaign" against Bishop Tutu among whites "has reached such paramount proportions, he is protrayed by their media and spokesmen as something from outer space." Along with the hate campaign go "a litany of lies," among which is statement that Bishop Tutu advacates violence. "The tragedy," Qoboza says, "is that this nation refuses to see the Tutus of this land as crucial and well-meaning figures who could play a major role in changing the face of this society for the better. He has the stature and commands the respect that the can turn our present despair into hope."

SOWETAN on Ban Lift

Commenting on the lifting of the ban on political visual displays in the Cape, the Johannesburg *SOWETAN* in English says on 31 January that a "little reflection" would have shown what a bad law it was, and that the police got into the situation because "there seem to be no adequate checks" on their actions. "The police are forced to operate in political areas they have no business to be in," the editorial says, and "the governemnt should realise that they are putting the department of police under serious stress." The state of emergency has been on for so long "we doubt if the police can seriously quantify their successes or failures during this period." When that happens, the editorial concludes, "the police behave irrationally because they seem to have lost sight of the extent to which their actions have reinstated stability."

Naude Interview

Johannesburg *DIE VADERLAND* in Afrikaans on 30 January reports on page 9 on an interview with Dr Beyers Naude of the South African Council of Churches, on the violence in the country. Dr Naude told the newspaper he believed there should be no ban on the ANC and Pan-Africanist Congress, because he is convinced that these organizations have the support of the majority of blacks, and it was necessary to enter into dialogue with them. "He supports the idea of civil disobedience, because the ending of violence is only possible if the right to nonviolent action exists." Dr Naude said the Afrikaner has an important role to play in the future of the country. The Afrikaner ought to understand the aspirations of the black man, as he himself has experienced oppression.

DIE VADERLAND on Black Education

In an editoral on page 8, the paper says of the crisis in black education that much has been achieved towards the reopening of schools. It says the Soweto Parents Crisis Committee deserves recognition for its part in this, for having followed the path of negotiaion. "In addition, to parental influence, the degree of success with the return to schools is also due to the flexible handling of the issue by, Mr de Beer". The paper concludes: "If the violence among black youth can be brought under control, it would have derailed the goals of some organizations. This is why they will muster all the factors which can fan the flames of this violence, but on the other hand, new alliances for peace and order have been formed."

PFP Should Account for Stand

Pretoria *DIE TRANSVALER* in Afrikaans on 30 January, in an editorial on page 22, says "there are a number of issues — particularly matters regarding the country's security — for which the PFP, as the official opposition, ought to be called to book during the new session of parliament which begins in Cape Town tomorrow". The list, says the paper, includes the PFP stand on the ANC, the unrest, and now the embarrassment the party is trying to cause the government over the power struggle in Lesotho. The latter allegations, the paper says, have been rejected by the new leader in Lesotho, General Lekhanya. The editorial continues that it is hoped that in those circles where people so readily accept that this country is responsible for the destabilization of its neighbors, they will be equally prepared to accept the explanation by Gen Lekhanya.